# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,037.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th Aug. 1871, at noon.

| Leave BOMBAY | Aug. 29 | Leave Tuticorin | Sept. 6 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ,, Ratnagherry | 30 | ,, Colombo | 7 |
| ,, Vingorla | 30 | ,, Galle | 8 |
| ,, Carwar | 31 | ,, Negapatam | 11 |
| ,, Mangalore | Sept. 1 | ,, Madras | 13 |
| ,, Cannanore | 2 | ,, Coconada | 15 |
| ,, Tellicherry | 2 | ,, Yizagapatam | 16 |
| ,, Calicut | 3 | ,, Bimlipatam | 17 |
| ,, Beypore | 3 | ,, Gopalpore | 17 |
| ,, Cochin | 4 | ,, False Point | 18 |
| ,, Allepey | 5 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 19 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,628 tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, 1871, at noon.

| Leave BOMBAY | Sep. 2 | Leave BUSSORAH | Sep. 22 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ,, Kurrachee | 6 | ,, Fao | 22 |
| ,, Guadur | 7 | ,, Bushire | 23 |
| ,, Muscat | 9 | ,, Linga | 26 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 11 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 27 |
| ,, Linga | 13 | ,, Muscat | 29 |
| ,, Bushire | 15 | ,, Guadur | Oct. 1 |
| ,, Fao | 17 | ,, Kurrachee | 4 |
| Arrive BUSSORAH | 18 | Arrive BOMBAY | 7 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th september 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON SONS & Co.'s splendid new Steamer WALAMO, 1,870 tons, will be DESPATCHED about 15TH PROXIMO.

She has excellent accommodation for a large number of first-class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess.

The rates of Passage are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Class to ports | | £30 |
| ,, | to Liverpool | 50 |
| 2nd Class | ,, | 30 |

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board.

This Steamer is sister-ship to the VIRAGO, which left for Liverpool in May last.—Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

15th August 1871.

N.B.—Forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| To | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 | Without Food. |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 45 | 32 | 12 | |
| Naples | 47 | 35 | 13 | Including Wines. |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Neat Steamers from Bombay,

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY in September, which will leave Bombay on the return voyage about 10 days after arrival here. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine (transit through Egypt), and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For luggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

| To | Cabin. | Deck with Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £16 | £ 7-13 |
| To Suez | £28 | £13- 7 |
| To Port Said | £30 | £14- 6 |
| To Trieste | £40 | £19- 0 |

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt. for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co.; and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medow [illegible] 1st Au[illegible] 1871.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 29th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To BRINDISI | First Class Rs. 600 | Second Class Rs. 300 |
| To SOUTHAMPTON. | ,, ,, 650 | ,, ,, 350 |

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 350 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

| Class. | Rewas. | Dhurumtur. | Oorun. | Hog Island. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class | 0 12 | 1 8 | 1 0 | 12 | 1 12 |
| Third Class | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 2 |

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. SUNDA (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to CHINA at 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. and O. Company.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE s.s. NUBIA, (2,095 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain G. C. Burne, will leave for the above Ports at 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, calling at Point de Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent F. & O. Company.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Cosens, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of POOCHOW, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Import Agents, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th August 1871.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.'s SUPERIOR WINES.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at 3 p. m., at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on account of the concerned, the following valuable Wines, saved from the wreck of the Broadbane:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | cases | Medoc. |
| 36 | ,, | Petit Medoc. |
| 49 | ,, | Pomard. |
| 24 | ,, | ditto superior. |
| 5 | ,, | Haunt Sauterne. |
| 3 | ,, | ditto superior. |
| 5 | ,, | Chablis. |
| 4 | ,, | Barsac. |
| 3 | ,, | Creme de Vanille. |

N. B.—The above Wines are of that standard for which Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Wines have long held a high reputation. It is thought that the damage is but external, and that the contents of the bottle will be found as good as ever.

At 80,

By order of Messrs. Jamsetjee Bustomjee & Co.

R F & Co.—P—25 cases 25 dozen quarts sparkling Moselle.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | ,, | 26 | ,, pints Ditto. |
| 8 | ,, | 8 | ,, quarts sparkling Hock. |
| 4 | ,, | 8 | ,, pints Ditto. |

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the same time of sale.

SALE OF A BILLARD TABLE, &c.

(Of a gentleman who has no further use of them.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Meadow Street.

1 Billiard Table by Thurston, with lamps, cues, marking boards, &c., complete.

1 large blackwood Dining Table.

SALE OF PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince of Wales Press Buildings at Colaba where they are now lying the following:—

Two eight Horse-power portable Engines, fitted with multitubular boiler, cylinder 9½ inch diameter and 12 inch stroke, with chimney, complete.

One ten Horse-power protable Engine, fitted with multitubular boiler, cylinder 10 inch diameter and 14 inch stroke, with chimney complete.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1871.

*Now Ready,*

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for Sale by the Undersigned.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mango Chutney, in | Bottles | Lime Pickle, in | Bottles |
| Mild | ditto | Nepaul Chilly | ditto |
| Cashmere | ditto | Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. | bottles |
| Bengal | ditto | Tapp Sauce, in pints | |
| Madras | ditto | Mango Pickle, in jar | |
| Lucknow | ditto | Ditto ditto | keg |
| Curry Powder | ditto | Mango Preserves, in jars | |
| Ditto Paste | ditto | Gowaver Jelly, in pots | |
| Mango Chutney | ditto | Mango | ditto ditto |
| Ripe Mango | ditto | Roselle | ditto ditto |
| Pineapple | ditto | Mango Jam | ditto |
| Mango Pickle | ditto | China Preserves of | all sorts, &c. &c. |

Orders for India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

J. W. BENSON,

*Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.*

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

*Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,*

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dial, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monogrums, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dinner a la Russe, or Tea Table, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Port to all parts of the world.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST or STOLEN, one HALF of GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTE for Rs. 100 $\frac{Q}{79}$ No. (00407) of the Bombay Circle.

E. THOMAS.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of August 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,

Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 26th Aug. 1871.

CHINESE * INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

General Agents, Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.

Capital, 1,500,000 Dollars, in 1,500 Shares of 1,000 Dollars each.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN BOMBAY for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on CARGO, SPECIE, &c., by Steam and Sailing Ships, to all parts of the world.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th August 1871.

G'S LINIMENT,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES IN HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE GENERALLY.

It will in a few applications cure the most inveterate cases of Mange, and at the same time restore the hair to its natural state.

Per Bottle..... Rs. 2

Sole Preparers on behalf of the Proprietor,

D. S. KEMP and Co.

WHITEHEAD'S

SOLIDIFIED SOUP.

Squares in Cases.

From Cash Rs. 3-8 to Credit Rs. 8.

Just received Overland by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE

TROPICAL RAIN-GAUGE,

Expressly fitted to receive the suddenly heavy RAIN-FALLS OF INDIA.

Price, complete with instructions,—Cash Rs. 18; Credit Rs. 20.

CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING

RAIN GAUGE.

Price, complete with instructions,—Cash Rs. 90; Credit Rs. 100.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Single pieces or complete sets of FORKS AND SPOONS

Of best quality: detailed lists on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

CLARET,

By Th. BICHE LATOUR, of Bordeaux. Rs. a.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Médoc Vieux, Breakfast Wine | per doz. | qts. | 10 0 |
| Do | do. | pts. | 6 0 |
| Pauillac, superior quality | do | qts. | 12 0 |
| Do | do | pts. | 6 0 |
| Margaux, a very good dinner wine | do | qts. | 16 0 |
| Chateau Leoville | do | qts. | 16 0 |
| St. Julien | do | qts. | 18 0 |

Sole Importer in Bombay—J. NEUBERG.

BURGUNDIES,

By J. POIDEVIN FERE, of Beaune. Rs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montrachet, 1862 | per doz. | qts. | 48 |
| Pommard | do | | 28 |
| Savigny | do | | 25 |
| Beaune | do | | 18 |
| Do | | pts. | 10 |

Sole Importer in Bombay—J. NEUBERG.

GERMAN WINES,

By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hochheimer, STILL HOCK | per doz. | qts. | 26 |
| Do | do | | 48 |
| Marcobrunner | do | | 42 |
| Neroberger | do | | 38 |
| Liebfraumilch | do | | 35 |
| Rauenthaler | do | | 34 |
| Rudesheimer | do | | 26 |
| Oppenheimer | do | | 21 |

Sole Agent in Bombay—J. NEUBERG.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nonpareil | per doz. | qts. | Rs. 28 |
| Do | do | pts. | ,, 15 |

J. NEUBERG.

NEW SHIKAR BOOK.

In October will be published, in 1 Vol., 4to, Price Rs. 15.

WILD MEN AND WILD BEASTS:

SCENES IN CAMP AND JUNGLE.

BY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GORDON CUMMING.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED IN FACSIMILE SEPIA DRAWINGS,

BY COLONEL R. BAIGRIE,

Late Assistant Quartermaster-General on the Bombay Establishment.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:

Copies of which may be seen at Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s, Calcutta and Bombay.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tiger Disturbed by Vultures. | The "Grim Grey"— |
| Stalking a Bull Bison. | No. 4. Death of Boar. |
| Smoking out a Tiger. | Attacked by a Bear. |
| The Start. | Elephant charged by a Tiger. |
| Riding for the First Spear. | Drawing a Bear. |
| The Find. | Tussle of Five Tigers. |
| The "Grim Grey"— | Finding Dead Tiger. |
| No. 1. Hulkley takes a Mud Bath. | Death of Foorsut. |
| | The Moorlight Chase. |
| No. 2. The Boar Charges. | Bunjarra attacked by a Panther. |
| No. 3. The Sword Breaks. | |

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and opposite the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

## NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co., Agents at Bombay.

ROYAL ARTILLERY THEATRE, COLABA.

A FEW LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Colaba purpose giving a

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT MORLEY HALL, COLABA,

On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, (*Wednesday being Staff Night*),

The 28th, 29th, and 30th August.

The Performance to commence with the Comedietta in one Act, by J. P. Woolek, Esq., entitled—

ORANGE BLOSSOMS,

To be followed by AN INTERLUDE.

The whole to conclude with a Farce, in one Act, by J. Oxenford, Esq., entitled—

A FAMILY FAILING.

Prices of Admission as follows:—

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

1st Seats, Rs. 3; 2nd Seats, Re. 1; 3rd Seats, As. 8. Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in uniform, half-price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

ON WEDNESDAY (Staff Night),

Admission by Tickets only, Rs. 3 each, obtainable from the Undersigned, who will forward them by post or by bearer on application. Doors open 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 precisely.

C. F. GLASS, Lieut. R.A., Manager.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet to 30th June 1871.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Accounts, and the Report of the Directors, for the year ending 30th June 1871.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Mr. Thomas H. Moore as a Director in the room of Mr. J. G. Smith, resigned, and to appoint a Director in room of Mr. W. G. Hall, who retires by rotation but offers himself for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

The following Resolution will then be proposed as a Special Resolution according to the 31st Section of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and under the power to that effect conferred by Section 12 of the same Act:—

That the present Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 500 additional shares, to be called the "New Issue," of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 350 shall be immediately paid up. That the said shares shall be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs. 150 per share to the Shareholders of the Company, who shall be entitled to the said shares on making application for the same on or before the 10th day of October next, in the proportion of one such new share to every four shares standing in the name of the Shareholder so applying for the same in the Register Books of the Company on the said 10th day of October next, and the said shares or so many of them as may be so applied for shall be allotted by the Directors to the said Shareholders on payment of the sum of Rs. 500 per share as aforesaid. And that any and all the shares of the said "New Issue," which shall not be so applied for, and allotted in manner aforesaid, shall be disposed of and issued by the Directors in such manner and at such time as may appear to them best for the interests of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27TH day of AUGUST to the 5TH day of SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES KAY is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

F. [illegible]AY, MUIR, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1871.

NOTICE.—The RAFFLE of the HOUSE No. 26, Middle Road, Estally, for the benefit of the FAMINE-STRICKEN ARMENIANS of JULFHA will be DRAWN at the GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Calcutta, on the 12th of October next, at 11 A.M. Tickets—Rs. 10 each. Apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY, BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Goods in Packages, weighing not more than Five Bengal Maunds each, are now received at all Stations for Ahmedabad and Stations north thereof. An extra charge of Rupees Five per Ton will be added to the Ordinary Rates for boatage across the Watruck River. On and after the 30th instant, Goods will be conveyed between all Stations at the Ordinary Rate.

Parcels weighing not more than Three Bengal Maunds are now being carried by Passenger Trains at the Parcels Rate.

Passengers are conveyed between Bombay and Ahmedabad in ONE DAY.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 24th August 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1865, and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT and FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited.

By direction of the Sitting Judge in Chambers, NOTICE is hereby given, that MONDAY, the 11th day of September next, at half-past ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house, has been appointed to make a CALL on all the CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidator of the said Company proposes that such Call shall be for Rs. 40 per Share. All persons interested are entitled to attend on such day and hour and at such place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 14th day of August 1871.

MANISTY and FLETCHER,

Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SATTYABHAMABAEE, widow of SUKHARAM VITHOBA POY, VITHOBA SUKHARAM, NARRAYEN SUKHARAM, and ANUNDRAO SUKHARAM have AGREED to SELL all that piece of LAND, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, and numbered 2094 in the Books of the Collector of Assessment, situated on the east side of and fronting the Portuguese Street, in the Mazagon Registration District, outside the Fort, in Bombay, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 312 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bears No. 2094 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and is bounded on the north by the house of Koombar Damodar Narrayen, on the east by the house of Koombar Vella Ghella, on the south by the house of Koombar Daya Poonja, and on the west by the said Portuguese Street. All persons having any claim or interest whatever in the said premises are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned, Solicitors to the Purchaser, within a fortnight from this date, otherwise such persons will be considered to have abandoned their claims or interest, if any.—D

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG inquiries for Colaba, Mazagon, Mofussil Press and Bombay United Spinning shares at increased rates. Other shares closed steady.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nominal value per each. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 10,000 | 100 | all | 4 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 95 |
| 72,000 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,400 nl. |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 6 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 625 x-d |
| 1,000 | 500 | 100 | 6 p.ct. | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 178‡ x-d |
| 15,250 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Ditto of Madras | 1,400 |
| 11,000 | 250 | all | 4 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China | 270 |
| 40,000 | 275 | all | 10 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 360 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | nil | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 150 |
| 37,500 | 250 | 125 | nil | National Bank of India. | 100 |
| 12,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 500 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £2 | 218.3.4 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 240 |
| ... | £2 | 109.1.5 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 198 |
| ... | £2 | 43.10.2 | do. | Do. | ... |
| ... | £10 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ... | £10 | 196.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 225 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs 75 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,385 x-d |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 150 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 965 |
| 4,000 | 2,000 | 1,450 | Nil | Port Canning | 410 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,350 | 225p.c. | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,200 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,150 | 75do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 930 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co. | 440 |
| 150 | 13,500 | 1,000 | 200do. | Apollo Press Co. | 7,100 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 11 | 260do. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,300 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 60do. | Do. New | 575 |
| 500 | 1,500 | all | 60 | *Colaba Press Co. | 6,400 |
| 250 | 2,000 | all | 200 p.c. | East India Press Co | 3,200 x-d |
| 150 | 9,500 | all | 100.0 | *Fort Press Co. | 9,550 |
| 50 | 2,000 | 1,950 | 30 p.c. | Framji Cowasji Press | 955 |
| 200 | 6,000 | 6,000 | Nil. | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,750 |
| 250 | 5,000 | 1,667 | 75 p.c. | Imperial Press Co. | 1,175 |
| 300 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 100 p.c. | Kurrachee Press Co. | 1,125 |
| 2,000 | 400 | 350 | 35 p.c. | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 640 |
| 120 | 2,500 | all | 350 | Prince of Wales Press | 2,600 |
| 225 | 2,000 | 1,00 | Nil. | Victoria Press, Madras. | 925 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | Nil. | Tinnevelly Press Co. | 1,000 |
| 400 | 1,000 | ... | | Oarwar Company | 320 |

* For share for the half-year.

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co | 1,575 nl. |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 200* | Alliance Spinning | 2,640 |
| 100 | 5,000 | all | ... | Bombay | 2,800 nl. |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 50* | Bombay United | 1,080 |
| 1600 | 150 | 150 | ... | Broach Mills | 235 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | ... | Dhurmsey Spinning | 2,300 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 75 p.c. | Great Eastern | 2,275 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 140 p.c. | Manockji Petit's | 1,090 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | Nil. | Morarjee Spinning | 1,020 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 125* | Oriental | 2,675 x-d |
| 600 | 2,500 | 2,400 | ... | Royal | 2,350 nl. |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | 90 | Jan. '66 | Bank of Bombay | 14 |
| 93 | 125 | ... | Do. China | 1 |
| 250 | 2 | Mar. '66 | Central Bank | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | East India Bank | 1 |
| 200 | 18 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | 1 |
| 200 | 70 | May ' | Royal Bank | 2 |

#### COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5,200 | 2,375 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co. 32 |

### MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 26.

Romer, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 26.

Grant, Ensign, 27th Regiment N. I., to join, to Hydrabad.

AUGUST 27.

Middleton, Captain, 27th Regiment N. I., to join, to Jubbulpore.

Bigsby, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Poona.

### PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 26th August 1871.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Aug. 1871 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour, and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment:—

On Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.
On Monday, the 4th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.
On Wednesday, the 6th, H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I.
On Friday, the 8th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I.(or M.B.)
On Tuesday, the 12th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Friday, the 15th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Tuesday, the 19th, Ordnance Department.
On Saturday, the 23rd, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Wednesday, the 25th, Byculla Schools.

### BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 25th August 1871.

The undermentioned officers obtained leave:—

10th Regiment N. I.—Captain Blowers, for 15 days, from the 12th instant, in extension of privilege leave.

No. 1009 Sergeant George Tray, 56th Regiment, is attached to the General Depot from to-morrow, pending his nomination, as Assistant Inspector in Army Signalling.

### SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH AUGUST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £2 15s. Nom. |
| | Cases | £2 15s. |
| | Seeds | £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. |
| | Myrabolms & Coir bdls | £1 10s. 0d. |
| | Seeds | £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. |
| Havre | Cotton | No ship. |
| | Coffee | |
| Overland | Steamers | £3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d. |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 8 to 9 per bale. |
| | ,, Opium | Rs. 775 to 30 per chest |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 6 per bale |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port charges |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal. |

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Knighton | Riddell | Newcastle, May 10. |
| 27 | Glenaisin | Garrock | Liverpool, May 27. |
| | Moss Rose | Smith | Liverpool, May 12. |

DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Kurrachee (s) | Cottier | Kurrachee. |
| | Connemara | Hughes | Rangoon. |

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Nubia, to Sydney, &c.

#### THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 24 Aphrodita ..... Longridge ..... London, May 6.

#### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 23 Meinam (P S) ..... ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 24 Francois Cail ..... ..... Havre.
Saint Ann ..... ..... Mauritius.
Meinam (F S) ..... ..... Galle.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ann Millicent, 10 casks China clay, J N Tata.

FROM LONDON.

Medea, 43 cases oilmanstores, K M Peerbhoy; 35 drums linseed oil, 1 case varnish, 1 cask red paint, 1 case red lead and 1 cask white paint, N Tychally & Co.

Walamo (s), 5 cases French butter, P & Curactjee; 3 cases books, Grindlay, Groom & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 875 boxes brandy, and 100 cases soda-water corks N Ardaseer & Sons.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Defiance, 250 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.; 42 bales cotton, O. Chapsee & Co.

Canute, 300 bales cotton, E Lallbhoy; 30 bales cotton, M Poonjee.

Calliope, 600 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

Golconda (s), 32 bales wool, D. Dhagoolhoy; 15 bales cotton, B. Vizbookan.

Walamo (s), 62 bales cotton, S Cursunlall; 3,600 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co; 240 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touch, & Co; 100 bales wool, B Canjee.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 24 bundles hides, N Ghangjee; 106 bags rapeseed, A Hasson; 15 cwts E teeth, M Hurrueckchund.

Golconda (s), 3 bags linseed, and 4 bags mustard seed, P Hurjeevandass & Co; 1 bag coffee, W Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Arabia (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 400 bags ground nuts, A C Dady & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Walamo (s), 500 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Arabia (s), 56 packages turmeric, M S Neemajee.

FOR BOSTON.

Duiveland, 500 bags gunny rags, Farnham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda (s), 91 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 20 chests fishmaws, L Rajubally; 30 bales twist, E Framjee & Co; 250 packages cloves, D Ruttonsy; 97 bundles shaving ins, and 1 bundle fishmaws, E Hasson; 18 bales T cloth, E Noordin & Co; 42 bales cotton, S E Sassoon.

Orissa (s), 21 chests M opium, S Nusserwanjee; 21 chests M opium, S & D B Futtakia; 16 chests M opium, N Joorawamull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sunda (s), 37 chests Malwa opium, E Eduljee.

Orissa (s), 10 chests Malwa opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 20 chests Malwa opium, H Nursinglass.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

| At Noon. | | At Noon | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday ... | August ... 30 | Thursday | ... November .. 9 |
| Do | ... September.. 13 | Do | ... do ... 23 |
| Do | ... do ... 27 | Do | ... December .. 7 |
| Thursday | ... October ... 12 | Do | ... do ... 21 |
| Do | ... do ... 26 | Do | ... Jan. 1872 ... 4 |
| | | Do | ... do ... 18 |

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

| At Noon. | | At Noon. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday... | August ... 30 | Thursday | ... November ... 23 |
| Do | ... September. 27 | Do | ... December ... 21 |
| Thursday | ... October ... 26 | Do | ... Jan. 1872 .. 18 |

### THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy ..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy ..... 0 4

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

#### EUROPE.

BIRTH.

NICOL—August 24th, at London, the wife of W. Nicol, Esq., of a daughter.

#### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRIND—August 18th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. M. J. Brind, of a daughter.

BIRCH—August 24th, at Fort William, the wife of Captain A. J. Colvin Birch, Brigade-Major, Presidency District, of a son.

GOMPERTZ—August 23rd, at Cuddapah, the wife of H. Gompertz, Esq., Madras Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

HYDE—August 22nd, at Agra, the wife of Inspector William Hyde, Agra Police, of a son.

JEFFRIES—August 18th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of E. Jeffries, Forest Department, of a son.

KELLY—August 21st, at Calcutta, the wife of Dr. J. Kelly, M.R.I.A., of a daughter.

PLOWDEN—August 20th, at Serampore, the wife of Trevor J. Chichele Plowden, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

PERCY—August 19th, at Ootacamund, the wife of M. Percy, Esq., Post Master of Madras, of a daughter.

ROSS—August 16th, at Gulmurg, Cashmere, the wife of J Halyburton Ross, Surgeon, H.M.'s 39th Regiment, of a daughter.

STEWART—August 20th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain R. C. Stewart, Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, of a son.

SMALLER—August 23rd, at Madras, the wife of Mr. James Smaller, of a son.

DEATHS.

FOGGO—August 22nd, at Calcutta, of remittent fever, Mr. James David Macdonald Foggo, aged 31 years and 1 month.

HARRIS—August 21st, at Alipore, Captain F. M. M. Harris, 8th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, aged 36 years

KING—August 22nd, at No. 2, Madges Lane, Calcutta, Ada Marion, the beloved daughter of Mrs. and Mr. H. O. King, aged 4 years 10 months and 20 days.

### NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.


# The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871.


THE *Englishman* must surely itself be joking, when it suggests that Mr. George Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in his Minute on the scandalous way in which the collection of Income Tax in his Presidency has been mismanaged, meant, with covert irony, to write a "scathing criticism on the tax and its circumstances." The gist of Mr. Campbell's Minute is that payment of the tax has been evaded in the most unscrupulous manner by the traders and professional men whose incomes were struck at by the Act, and that "the most numerous class of "Income Tax payers are cultivators"—the very class, that is to say, who were already overtaxed, and whom it was sought, by means of the Income Tax, to relieve from the obligation of supplying the whole revenue of the State. We cannot believe that Mr. Campbell's object, in calling attention to this disgraceful laxity, or possibly even corruption, in the financial administration of the provinces placed under his government, was to insinuate that the Income Tax ought to be abandoned altogether, and a fresh charge frankly and openly levied on the tillers of the soil. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal must be incapable of making such a cynical avowal of the expediency of maintaining an iniquitous system of taxation on account of the absolute and utter incompetency of the officers of Government to fulfil the duties entrusted to them by the State. If that were the purport of his Minute, he would have written a final condemnation, not of the Income Tax, but of British rule in India. We have no right to be here at all, unless we can distribute the necessary burden of State expenditure fairly among all classes of the community, taking special care that our financial arrangements are more merciful to the poor than to the rich. A Government whose only *raison d'être* is that it is strong enough to accord to all its subjects the equal rights denied to them under native governments stands self-convicted of unfitness to rule when it owns that to levy taxation equitably is a task beyond its power. We are not over-stating the significance of Mr. Campbell's Minute. "I should be sorry," says the Lieutenant-Governor, "to think that, because the sources of income of owners and occupiers of land are visible, and it is almost impossible to disprove an estimate of the profits of cultivation, they are made to pay more than traders and others, whose sources of income are not visible, and who can prove or disprove anything by their books." If the correct interpretation of this language be, as the *Englishman* supposes, that Mr. Campbell looks upon the prospect of forcing "traders and others" to pay their just share of taxation as desperate, and that he would advise us to repeal the Income Tax Act and rely solely on an increase of the land revenue—for no other substitute is suggested—what, then, is the character of the Government under which we are living? Is it possible to imagine a more infamous tyranny than one which sees and approves the better course, yet deliberately follows the worse, to save itself some slight trouble and inconvenience? The oppressive land-tax, which has been the curse of Eastern agriculture from time immemorial, was at least counterbalanced under Mussulman or Hindu princes by heavy taxes levied on the towns, so that, grievous as might be the burden of native rule, it was at all events uniform, and neither town nor country was favoured at the expense of the other. It has been reserved, apparently, for officials of the enlightened British Government to discover, in that economical theory of rent which modern critics reject as unsound, and which, happily for the cause of human progress, has never been accepted as a basis for legislation in any civilized State, a philosophical excuse for gratifying their own indolence and selfishness by abolishing all taxes in India which touch official salaries or the profits of influential European and native traders, and compelling the owners and occupiers of the land alone to bear the charge of the national expenditure.

We cannot think that Mr. Campbell intended, in his Minute, to give even an indirect support to this selfish and shameless policy. We take the obvious meaning of his caustic criticisms to be the true one, that the Income Tax is a good and just tax when it is assessed honestly and fairly, and that much of its unpopularity in Bengal is due to the misconduct of assessors who have let the rich go free and used the tax to add a new terror to the life of the unfortunate cultivator. Mr. Campbell rightly contends that much of the mischief that has been caused by the working of the Act may be attributed to the too low scale of incomes on which the tax was assessed. The limit has now been raised to Rs. 750 a year, but it is a pity that the advice of the Bombay Collector, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who has distinguished himself by the moderation with which he has done his work, was not taken, and that the minimum of incomes liable to be assessed was not fixed at Rs. 1,000. Mr. Campbell further suggests, with regard to the class of cultivators, that there should be "some radical change in the mode "of assessing this particular class." The same observation, we would venture to hint, applies to the assessment of the other classes in Bengal, who are evidently let off as much too easily as the cultivators are too severely punished. What is wrong with the Income Tax is not its principle but the want of judgment and good faith with which the law imposing it is in many places administered

Government is bound to remedy this fault, not by taking away the tax to place it in another shape on the land, but by infusing more intelligence and a higher moral tone into the service of the State. Weakness of administrative power is no apology for, but rather an aggravation of, the injustice done by class legislation.

There is one other point in Mr. Campbell's Minute which should not pass without remark. Incidentally, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal takes occasion to declare that, in his opinion, "the owners and occupiers of land are now just-"ly subjected to a special local taxation for "certain local purposes." We are sorry to see Mr. Campbell ranging himself on the side of the majority of members of the Indian Council, who have sanctioned what no impartial observer can help regarding as a breach of the permanent settlement in Bengal. The despatch of the Duke of Argyll and the speech in the Legislative Council of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen on this important question are curious illustrations of the facility with which able men can find arguments to justify to their own minds what they wish to see done. Both the Duke and Mr. Stephen are most eager to proclaim their emphatic determination never on any account to assent to or connive at the slightest breach of the solemn covenant between the British Government and the zemindars of Bengal—they protest, in fact, a great deal too much—but they both reconcile their consciences to the levying of road and education cesses on the land by the comfortable reflection that no one thought of making roads or educating the people when the permanent settlement was made; and besides, they say, the money will be spent in the locality instead of being taken away to be used for general purposes of State. They both, too, say that, at all events, justice will be done if the holders of other kinds of property besides land, in any district on which a cess is imposed, are also made to contribute to the local fund. The real difficulty of the case is thus evaded, not overcome. If there were a general educational rate for the whole country, landholders ought to pay it in common with all other classes. But to make grants out of the Imperial purse to towns, while refusing aid to the country unless the zemindars or ryots pay a new tax, is grossly unfair. It is a clear breach of the permanent settlement to mulct an up-country zemindar of Bengal in a heavy educational cess, while his equally wealthy native brother in Calcutta pays nothing, just as it is a clear breach of the thirty years' leases in Bombay to add something to the ryot's rent on account of education, while there is no such cess paid by the citizens of the Presidency town. So, again, with regard to roads. There is much reason to fear that the road cess may be made the excuse for compelling the owners and occupiers of land to construct public works which are likely to be far more useful to the inhabitants of distant towns than to the estates of the districts through which they pass. No one would contend that the landowners of the country between Liverpool and Manchester ought to have borne the cost of making the canal or the railway between those two cities, or the people of Egypt that of cutting through the Isthmus of Suez, for the benefit of the commerce of all nations. Yet this is the principle on which the special local taxation "for local "purposes" is based. It is not claimed for the owners and occupiers of the land that they should be exempt from all taxation except the payment of a fixed land revenue, but only that no more *special* taxation should be imposed upon the land alone. When it is urged that the State wants more money and must have it somehow, the zemindars and ryots may well reply—"Put us, "first, on an equal footing with other classes by "re-imposing the taxes on townspeople which you "found in force when you came to the country; "and then, if the revenue be still insufficient, we "shall be ready to bear our share, with the rest "of the community, in contributing something "more towards the support of a just and wise "Government." But, so long as the land is singled out for special taxation by Anglo-Indian officials who have persuaded themselves that the art of quibbling is one with the art of statesmanship, neither zemindar nor ryot has any security for the maintenance of agreements into which he entered long ago in full reliance on the faith of the British Government.

WE can understand the policy of Justices who declare that the lease of the new Municipal offices is utterly illegal, and that they will have nothing to do with it; but, as the Bench on Friday practically resolved not to adopt this policy, and as there can now be no doubt that the lease will be sanctioned, it must surely be obvious to every one who knows that two and two make four, that the town will save money by buying the property outright instead of paying rent to Mr. Wadia for ten years. The *Times of India*, commenting on our statement that, if a loan of four lacs be raised for the purchase of the property, the rent, supposing the rate of interest to be 5½ per cent., would be only Rs. 22,000 a year or Rs. 1,833 a month, offers the following criticisms:—

"The annual cost here entered is simply the interest on money borrowed. There is nothing for taxes, nothing for insurance, nothing for repairs and renewals, and nothing for—sinking fund or replacement of the capital."

The Municipality, by the lease, is bound to pay for repairs in addition to the amount of the rent, so that buying the property would make no difference to the ratepayers on that head. The taxes are also "to be borne by the lessees, except the landlord's property or income-tax, which will be paid by the lessor." The Municipality, therefore, will lose nothing on that score. The cost of insurance ought, however, to be added to our estimate, and our critic is welcome to the triumph of showing that we had left this sum of Rs. 170 a month out of the account. As to the sinking fund, if provision be made for that, it is clear that, as the capital is reduced, the rent will be reduced also, till some forty years hence it reaches a vanishing point, leaving the Municipality with a rent-free house for ever afterwards. But our estimate was based on the supposition that the loan will be perpetual; and we hope that in the new Bill the borrowing powers of the Municipality will be so enlarged as to get rid of the provision for a sinking fund altogether. A few days ago the *Times of India* contended that no fresh loan ought to be raised—which means, that the town ought to go on paying Rs. 38,900 a year to Mr. Wadia when it can occupy his house for Rs. 24,000—because the finances are already in so frightfully embarrassed a state—"a state of bankruptcy," Mr. Maxwell said, in that alarming and mysterious speech of which he has never yet vouchsafed us an explanation. It seems to be forgotten by people who talk in this wild way that the debts of the Corporation after all only amount to one year's income, and that two-thirds of it is represented by real property belonging to the town. The Municipal Act contemplates the possibility of the Bench borrowing *ten times* the amount of its annual revenue—a not too liberal provision, considering that we are reconstructing the whole city for the benefit of all future generations.

WE (*Englishman*) believe that a Durbar is to be held at Simla on the 31st instant for the Hill Chiefs, of whom about twenty-five are expected to attend.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Calcutta for the purpose of getting up a public ball in aid of the Howrah General Hospital, the funds of which are sadly low.

IT is rumoured that the eldest son of the Rajah of Jodhpore leaves the capital shortly to wed the daughters of three different Rajahs—all in one tour.

A CALCUTTA contemporary hears that measures are now being adopted for the defence of the Arracan border, and the proper organization of the Hill Tract district.

THE Viceroy has approved generally of the proposed Volunteer Corps to consist of the clerks and other officers of the Secretariat staffs under the Government of India.

DURING the quarter ending the 31st March 1871, thirty-three vagrants were deported from Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 4 282-1-3, including passage-money, donation of Rs. 10 on arrival at destination, and the charge for photographs. Each vagrant, therefore, cost the State Rs. 129-12-2.

IT is reported that the Viceroy starts for the plains in the first week of October. But the *Englishman* believes this rumour is altogether premature, and that so far as anything has yet been fixed, the contemplated departure of Governments from the summer capital is to take place in the latter half of that month.

THE *Jubbulpore Chronicle* pointing out "a few of the evils which result from Urdu being the Court language in Hindi-speaking districts," commences with the following:—"There are 4,079 landed proprietors in this district, of whom only 1,608 know how to write. Of these 1,536 use Hindi and only 8 use Urdu, exclusively!"

THE alteration proposed to be made by Sir R. Temple in the Indian Tariff Act of 1871 is to impose an export duty on indigo leaves. This has been rendered necessary, we read, by the French having imported large quantities of leaves to Pondicherry, and there manufactured the same into indigo, and French indigo paying no export duties, the French manufacturer thus obtained an advantage over those who manufactured and exported from British territory.

WE (*Pioneer*) hear that the whole of the Saugor barracks, as also the artillery stables, have been pronounced unsafe. In consequence of this they have been vacated. Some of the men have been put into the old barracks and other Government buildings, and the cavalry have had to give up their hospital. In addition to this it has been found necessary to rent five or six private bungalows for the accommodation of those for whom Government buildings are not forthcoming.

The *Pioneer* says—"We have been favoured with a long letter explaining why Sir Dinkur Rao is not now in charge of the Rewah State. It will suffice to say that (according to the letter) the Rajah thought he could manage his State himself, and was therefore inclined to look upon Sir Dinkur Rao's salary as an unnecessary extravagance. Not long ago when the minister returned to the Rewa Court we congratulated the State upon the possession of so able an administrator; now that Sir Dinkur Rao has gone again, we withdraw our congratulations."

OUR Serampore contemporary points out that very considerable progress has been made in five months in supplying improved arms to the army in India. When General Norman presented his Military Budget on the 24th March last we had thirty out of fifty British infantry regiments in India armed with the Snider; we now have forty regiments so armed, and the Government has been able to give a supply of Sniders to the Calcutta Volunteers. At the same period, there were thirty-one regiments of native infantry armed with Enfields; there are now fifty-nine regiments so armed.

IN the Committee on the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill, we learn that Sir George Jenkinson gave notice he would move to engraft on clause 11 the following:—

"The term 'unseaworthy' shall be held to include any case where the deck of any ship is laden with any cargo, such as casks or coals, or any other goods liable to shift, and to obstruct, or in any way to interfere with the free working of the ship by the sailors, in the event of a gale of wind or any other casualty arising; and in every such case, if and when proved, any insurance effected on such vessel shall be forfeited and become null and void, in addition to any other penalty incurred under this clause of this Act."

This is a step in the right direction, and we are sure it will meet with the hearty support of all Marine Insurance offices; and greedy owners who crowd their decks with coals and cargo, to the risk of life and ship, will, should the proposed bill become law, not only forfeit all insurance, but also be liable to be criminally prosecuted for a misdemeanour.

REFERRING to Mr. Campbell's minute on the income-tax, the *Englishman* says—"From enquiries we have made we have the best reason for stating that some gross error must underlie the comparison instituted by the Lieutenant-Governor in the minute published by us yesterday between the incomes returned under the Income Tax Act by ministers of religion, legal practitioners, and medical men. The statement that no medical man has returned his income at more than Rs. 10,000 per annum is simply contrary to fact. In one case we have certainly ascertained that a higher income has been returned and assessed; and we have every reason to believe that there are many other such cases. The stigma cast upon the medical men by Mr. Campbell's minute is therefore undeserved; and the gross carelessness which can have led to a statement so inaccurate in a matter of this kind finding place in a public document cannot be too severely censured."

### THE MUNICIPAL LEASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the termination of yesterday's meeting, the Justices were threatened with a further discussion of the merits of Mr. Walshe's amendment; but, joking aside, it were time to ask ourselves if we are any longer to continue tearing into rags this subject of the lease in question, and to persist in a repetition of opinions and arguments which have become platitudes, and which must soon degenerate into drivelling.

Talk as much more on next Thursday as we like on this more than threadbare subject, we must eventually return to the starting point and *determine the business before us.* That business, stripped of its verbosity, is *either to censure, or not to censure, Mr. Crawford's conduct in respect of the lease he had entered into in behalf of the Corporation, and either to take up that lease, or to ignore it.*

The intermediate shades of opinion and the legal quibbles are unworthy of the Worshipful Bench, and the discussion of them has betrayed a weakness at which individual Justices are indignant, and by which the Bench collectively are surely getting disgraced in the eyes of the world.

If there is any doubt or question as to the substantial feeling of the Bench in the matter of this lease, let those who were present at the Town Hall yesterday ponder on the treatment which the proposition of Captain Baker, and its amendment by Mr. Justice Forbes, received at the hands of the meeting.

The amendment was lost by a marked and decided majority of the Bench, who thus, after considerable deliberation, emphatically declined to be the channel by which Mr. Justice Forbes was to give vent to his feelings. The intrinsic value of Mr. Forbes's views is now placed beyond discussion at the Bench meeting, though it is reserved for private opinion to characterize them, in social conversation, by fitting but uncomplimentary terms.

The substantial proposition therefore remains; but all but the wilfully blind must have seen, from the opposition met by the gallant centurion who advanced it, that his boundless generosity overshot the mark he aimed at. It was simply *impossible* for the Bench to have expressed the "thorough satisfaction" that Captain Baker, with ill-judged ardour, called on them to pronounce on Mr. Crawford's conduct. Indeed, Mr. Crawford's manly, and under the circumstances I may be permitted to say touching, apology completely put it out of the power of the Bench to endorse Captain Baker's views. Doubtless, had those views been instantly modified by Captain Baker, it is within the bounds of probability that, daylight permitting, the business would have been finished yesterday, but, like all attempts to influence opinion beyond rational limits, the reaction was equivalent to a collapse, and Captain Baker came to no effort to meet the almost plain wishes of the Bench.

However, his proposal was there, and was valuable as a peg on which to hang an amendment which naturally flowed from the former and present attitude of the majority of the Justices. Such an amendment was framed at once by Mr. Justice Walshe, and seconded by Mr. Justice Yeats. That amendment retains all the practical portions of the proposals of Captain Baker and of Messrs. Forbes and Rimington, while it excludes all the obnoxious and impracticable portions, and it seems to be one calculated to vindicate both the honour and offended dignity of the Bench.

A quarter of an hour ought to suffice for the passing of this amendment at the forthcoming meeting; and I really do think that if, instead of doing this, after all the talk that has been delivered, the Bench is, *ab ovo*, to be treated to lectures on Municipal economy as it should be evidenced by a shameless repudiation of a lease entered into in undoubted good faith by Mr. Crawford—a lease which has a saving clause which the uncertain Mr. Rimington astutely proposed to confiscate for the benefit of the Corporation—it would serve the Bench rightly were Captain Baker, at the signal of a discussion, to abruptly withdraw his motion on which the amendment rests, and leave the Bench to construct out of the chaos that will follow whatever they best can—

Yours, &c.,
J. P.

26th August.

### WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 25th Aug, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·060.

VINGORLA, 26th Aug, 12 NOON.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 84.

MANGALORE, 26th Aug, 12 NOON.—Weather fair, thermometer 83.

TUTICORIN, 26th Aug, 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·865.

CALICUT, 26th Aug, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind calm, thermometer 78, barometer 29·91.

CANNANORE, 27th Aug, 4 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 30·060.

VINGORLA, 27th Aug, 12 NOON.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 81.

MANGALORE, 27th Aug, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 86.

CALICUT, 27th Aug, 11·35 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light easterly, thermometer 78, barometer 29·9 , rainfall 45 cents

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### DIFFERENCES IN THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

### THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN.

PARIS, 25TH AUGUST, MORNING.

M. Charles Remusat, the newly-appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, in replying to the representations of Count Waldersee, has declared that the league recently formed for the deliverance of Alsace and Lorraine is illegal, and that he has consequently ordered its dissolution.

Differences have arisen, and continue, between M. Thiers and the majority of the National Assembly on the question of the immediate dissolution of the National Guards. The Bill was discussed in the Assembly yesterday, when General Ducrot's amendment was adopted by a large majority, that the National Guards should be dissolved in all the communes gradually, but with the least delay possible.

PARIS, 25TH AUGUST, EVENING.

At the meeting of the National Assembly yesterday, the Deputies of the Right having been considered defeated on the question of the dissolution of the National Guards, M. Thiers delivered a speech, and then wrote out his resignation, which was, however, taken out of his hands by some of the Deputies.

To day, Friday, all parties are acting in a conciliatory spirit.

The Committee for the prolongation of M. Thiers' powers have agreed that these shall last so long as the present Assembly exists. A public discussion on this subject will take place next week.

Count Arnim is expected at Versailles to-morrow to carry on negotiations for the German evacuation of French territory.

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST.

Her Majesty the Queen is much better.

A Conservative candidate has been elected member for East Surrey.

### THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ADEN, 26TH AUGUST.

The s.s. Bangalore with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay at 6 P.M. yesterday.

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST, AFT.

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| The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm. | | |
| Total Weekly sales | 102,000 | bales. |
| ,, ,, Surats | 13,000 | ,, |
| Actual Stock of Cotton | 605,000 | ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, Surats | 132,000 | ,, |
| Total Weekly Imports Cotton | 77,000 | ,, |
| ,, ,, Surats | 46,000 | ,, |
| Fair Dhollera, 7d. | | |
| Consols, 93¼. | | |

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera, 7d.

In the Manchester Market to-day there has been a moderate demand, but prices were firmer.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s.
8¼ ,, ,, 9s. 4½d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1d.
Arrived from Bomb

## BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices was held in the Darbar Room, Town Hall, on Friday afternoon, Mr. Connon, Chairman of the Bench, presiding.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Before the business on the list was proceeded with,

Dr. Blaney said—Before the formal business is proceeded with, may I request the permission of the Bench to ask the Municipal Commissioner a question, which, I pledge myself, shall be as urgent and important as anything that is to be brought before the meeting to-day. I need hardly say that I refer to the water supply of the city.

The Chairman—With the permission of the Bench, you may do so.

Dr. Blaney—It is my fault that I did not give notice of the question. It is this: the season of the year is so far advanced that we, who have studied the meteorology of Bombay, must be aware that we need not expect any great supply of water this season for the Vehar Lake. It is only every eighth or ninth year that we get as much as 12 inches of rain in September. But even if we get that, it is not likely that the supply in the lake will be equal to what it has been in any previous year, and that being so, it only remains to enquire what is the lowest level from which potable, healthy water can be drawn from that lake for the supply of the city. I do not think that question has ever been properly considered yet. We know from experience that at 42 and 43 feet the water is very highly charged with organic matter. During last season that organic matter came in in very large quantities, but I believe a great deal of that was due to the imperfection of the strainers before the supply pipe. That might be remedied; but of course it is very important that we should be able to draw at a very low level. If that level is 40 feet, we have only at present 7½ feet of water from which we can draw potable water for the city. Some months ago I suggested to the Commissioner a practical means of purifying the water in Vehar Lake. I was not myself able to speak from my own practical knowledge as to its utility, and I believe there was so very much evidence in favour of its adoption that I have no doubt that as soon as the Commissioner has an opportunity of adopting it he will do so; and I believe that if that plan had been in operation, we should have been able to draw at a very much lower level than 40 feet. The objection raised to that was, that it might probably choke the strainers, but I believe engineering science and skill would be able to obviate that. In the meantime the question is—Whether, after such a dry season, this city can con time to go on with its continuous supply as heretofore? I believe the question must have given a great deal of anxiety to the Commissioner, and I hope the public will be able to see that it will be necessary to take some measures for preventing all extravagance and all waste—(hear, hear)—in every way, in addition to which it might possibly be necessary to shut off the main for several hours during the night, at which time I know a great deal of unnecessary waste occurs.

The Municipal Commissioner—I thank Dr. Blaney for bringing this matter forward, and I can assure him that it has not been lost sight of by us. There can be no greater anxiety for all municipal officers than the uncertainty of the water supply of Bombay, and no thinking man can have observed the manner in which during this past season the lake has steadily fallen in proportion to the returns of former years, and can have looked forward to the possibility of our having another bad season next year, without fearing that we may be short of water before the close of the season. The subject is occupying the earnest attention of Captain Tulloch, and I only regret that his illness contracted last season in the course of his surveys keeps him this day from the Bench. I can only say that the matter has received earnest attention, that it is one of the most anxious matters we have to deal with, and that the Bench may be certain that as soon as it is possible for us to form any plans, without giving undue alarm to the town, we shall lay the plans before the Bench, and I hope what we propose, if reasonable, will be voted without difficulty. As to a permanent supply, the whole of the plans, and a most exhaustive report on the subject, will be before the Bench, I hope, by the middle of next month, so that we shall be enabled to take the matter into consideration for all, and that we may be able to arrive at a comprehensive and decisive manner. I can say no more. (Hear, hear.)

THE OFFER OF A GOVERNMENT AUDIT.

The first item of business on the list was the consideration of the letter from the Accountant General, dated 14th July 1871, on the subject of the introduction of a system of Government audit of the accounts of the Municipality.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee proposed—

"That the offer of Government contained in the letter from the Accountant General be accepted with thanks, and that the Government audit commence with the accounts for the year 1870."

The Municipal Commissioner—I beg to state that the accounts for 1870 have been audited, and that the accounts for 1870, with the auditor's report for 1870, will, as Mr. Forbes will be told presently, be laid before the Bench as soon as it intends to put to me, be laid before the Bench in a short time. The accounts for 1870 have been audited. Those for 1871 have been audited to the middle of last month.

Mr. Sorabjee said that one reason in that case he did not think an audit by Government officers would do any harm. The accounts had been audited by the auditors of the Bench, but as Government had offered to audit them, let the Government audit commence at once. He had no desire to say anything against the auditors of the Bench, but if any Justices thought that an audit by Government officers would be altogether useless, he would draw their attention to this fact that, within the last five or six years, the Municipality doubled the amount of its regular expenditure by loans, which was a fact undeniable. Well, he asked, whether any auditors of this Bench had ever brought that fact to its notice? Not one of them had done so; and for this reason he thought it was very advisable that the Government audit should commence immediately. It was a mere matter of Rs. 2,000, and he was pretty sure that sum would be well spent.

The Chairman pointed out that the letter said the Calcutta Bench paid Rs. 2,000, and asked how much would be paid by Bombay.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded Mr. Sorabjee's motion. He entirely coincided in what Mr. Sorabjee had said, as the letter offered a fair and independent audit, which would be satisfactory not only to the Bench, but to the rate-payers of Bombay. The audit, so far as he understood, would be a weekly, as well as an annual, audit, and would be made by officers of the highest rank and integrity and experience, and would therefore command general approval. He would submit to the Bench the advisability of undertaking to pay the same amount for the audit as Calcutta does. And with regard to the accounts of the Municipality, he might point out that it was only a month or six weeks since he met one of the auditors of the Municipality in the Municipal Hall, and that gentleman was then engaged in auditing the accounts of 1869, and told him distinctly that he had not entered upon the audit of the accounts of 1870. So that (unless in the course of a few weeks the audit for both years had been completed) the statement that he had just heard the Commissioner make, took him somewhat by surprise. At all events, he had not heard anything from the official channel, from the Clerk of the Peace, as to the auditors' report on the accounts of 1869 having been sent in to the Clerk of the Peace, much less the auditors' report on the accounts for 1870. In due course these reports ought to be sent in to the Clerk of the Peace, and had they been sent in, the Justices would have expected a notification in the papers about their having been received. If these reports were ready, he should like to know where they were.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodawjee said that Mr. Chapman, a worthy member of the Bench, with an earnestness of purpose peculiar to him, had devoted special attention to this subject of audit, and in pursuance of his recommendation, a system of monthly audit had been introduced in the Municipality; and he thought that, before the Justices accepted the offer of the Accountant General, they should enquire what he was going to do for them.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—The Accountant General himself told me that he would make a weekly, as well as an annual, audit.

Mr. James Taylor thought it would be a great mistake to take the advice of Mr. Narayen Wassodaw. For these six years past the municipal accounts had never been in a proper state, and now in 1871 the report for 1870 was nowhere, so far as the Bench knew. He therefore thought the Bench should at once accept this excellent offer, and that the auditors would do their duty well, and he thought it would be satisfactory to the Bench, and the public as well, that the accounts should be audited by such a department as the Accountant General's, in which every one had every confidence, rather than in the way they had been audited up to this time.

Mr. Lidderdale remarked that it was rather hard to use such language as they had just heard about the audit, as it almost amounted to a vote of censure on the auditors. If the Justices were dissatisfied with the auditors, let them pass a vote of censure; but if not, let them, if they wished the Government audit, accept it for the future, but not for the past.

Mr. Ragoonath Narayen said that probably the auditor Mr. Nowrojee had alluded to was himself. It was true that about a month ago Mr. Nowrojee called at the offices of the Municipal Commissioner to obtain certain information, when he happened to see him (Mr. Ragoonath) going over some accounts. He asked him if he was with his audit of 1870. He replied he was then busy with the audit of 1869, but that he was arriving at the finishing stroke to that year's audit. Mr. Nowrojee had a correct idea of what amount of work was involved in the audit. They had to go over almost a cart-load of the entries in the works for each year, and it had been completed the comparison of the accounts for both years, viz., 1869 and 1870, with greater portion of the time, and although it was the truth to say that, when Mr. Nowrojee was with the auditor of 1869, he was aware of the fact that he and his colleagues had been devoting the past twenty or more days consecutively towards the audit of 1870. He begged to declare that they had completed the audit, and would have the annual printed report of the Commissioner for 1870, before their audit report for 1869 and 1870 was sent in.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee—Will you explain why you gave two years' audit at the same time?

The Municipal Commissioner—It is by orders of the Bench. There is one system of accounts for 1869, and another system of accounts—Mr. Chapman's system—and the Bench appointed the auditors for the two sets of accounts.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—We understood the audit was to be for each year separately.

Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos—I wish to know whether Mr. Sorabjee's remark, that no auditor has pointed out to the Bench that the Commissioner has exceeded his Budget allowance, applies to 1871?

Mr. Sorabjee—No; it does not.

Mr. Ardaseer said he had asked because he, as auditor for the current year, had furnished to the Bench, with the quarterly report, a statement in which it was shown how much the Commissioner had exceeded, and how much he was within the bounds allowed by the Budget.

Captain Hancock—As Mr. Narayen Wassodaw remarked, we have nothing in this letter to show us what is the scope of the audit at Calcutta, and without further information we cannot decide the question of fees. We do not know what the Accountant General is going to do for us, nor can we decide whether the system he will propose will be suitable to the altered condition of the Municipality, which has now been established. The particulars of the Municipal Bill are of course known to none of us, but we know this much that we may fairly assume that entire financial control and authority will be vested in the Bench. And as soon as these points are settled, the next thing will be to lay down a set of rules for the preparation of the budget and estimates, the provision of funds from which the Commissioner shall meet sanctioned expenditure, the form of accounts he is to keep, and the system under which these accounts are to be examined and audited from time to time; and it will be necessary for the Council to have under them a Controller, whose duty it will be see that all the rules which the Bench has laid down for financial control are duly carried out. I hope myself to see a system somewhat similar to that in operation in connection with the guaranteed railways in Bombay. That system is an excellent one, and the result of a great many years' experience of so many blunders that I think, I must say for myself that I know at all events what to avoid. The main principle of the system is that no expenditure shall be incurred without sanction, that no bills shall be passed without examination, that the sanction shall be perpetual, going on from day to day by every entry being checked as it is made in the books; and a monthly clearance is given to the railway offices of all the expenditure incurred with authority. If such a system is introduced, I think we may do away with all the difficulty and delay now experienced by the auditors having at the end of a week, or month, or year a whole cart-load of vouchers to look through. Every voucher will be examined before the bill is paid, and will be there and then recorded, and there will be no difficulty in so keeping the audit, so that the Bench may at any time know what their financial position is. I think that even though it might be desirable to have an inspection made by an officer of the Accountant General's Department, who would not only look into the Commissioner's accounts, but also into the way in which the Controller does his duty in checking those accounts. And I would further propose that we should inform the Accountant General that, as soon as we know what our position is to be, and what powers of financial control are to be given to us, we shall be glad of his advice and assistance in arranging a system under which to control the expenditure of the Commissioner somewhat in the way I have just described; and I have no doubt that he will be kind enough to aid us with his opinion and suggest alterations when necessary, and see that everything we do is done properly. I beg to move—

"That the Bench consider that the introduction of a system of Government audit of municipal accounts would be beneficial, and that it will consult the Accountant General as to the nature of the audit and the mode of working the system as soon as the nature of the alterations proposed by Government in the Municipal Act, with a view of securing to the Justices a more constant and effectual control over municipal expenditure, are made known."

Mr. Narayen Wassodewjee seconded the motion.

Mr. J. M. Maclean—There is one point in addition to what Captain Hancock has referred to, and that is, that Government, as I understand, have just appointed a committee of enquiry into the financial position of the Municipality, on which there is a gentleman belonging to the Accountant General's Department. Surely that committee ought to be able to give us all the information we require as to the accounts. (Hear, hear.) We do not want another enquiry in addition to that.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy thought that, from the explanation of Mr. Ragoonath, the Government audit was necessary, for a period of three years at least. He was unable to give them his report for two years past. He thought the offer a very fair one. He would point out to the Bench that the powers given by the Act to the auditors were most extensive; the auditors were quasi-judicial officers; and if, after three years, they were not able to make a report for 1869 and 1870 in 1871, it was time the audit was taken up by Government auditors; and for the sum of Rs. 2,000 it was now possible to produce the completest order in unintelligible confusion. ("Oh, oh," and laughter.)

The Chairman—Well, if that be so, there is no doubt it would be well worth the money. (Laughter.)

No other Justice rising to speak on the subject,

The Chairman said—As no other person seems inclined to speak, I will take this opportunity to state that I took the liberty of writing to Mr. Lushington, the Accountant General in Bombay. His letter was addressed to the Chairman—not personally to me; but my note to him was in the nature of a private note, asking him to give up to what would be the expense of the audit, and saying that if this Bench went in for the Accountant General's audit at all, they would not be alarmed at an expenditure of Rs. 4,000. The Accountant General sent me a reply, saying my offer of Rs. 2,000, he thought, would be accepted. Now, I beg in the most public manner to say with reference to that correspondence which, though partly private, had no privacy about it, that I made no offer; that I could not have presumed to make an offer on behalf of the Bench. I wish to guard myself against the imputation of assuming an authority which I do not have, and which, if I had it, I would not presume to exercise in that way.

Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengallee then replied—Captain Hancock, he said, had promised them some nice things, which were, however, somewhat the same as the promises of the Select Committee of 1867 as to clearing the drains and paying the money, and they knew from experience that those checks never took effect. Well, they might see better days—he hoped they should—but as to what Captain Hancock had said about the new bill, he would draw the attention of the Bench to the fact that it would be some months before the new bill could be passed, and before the new system came into operation, it would be 1872. And that they were to have something new in 1873 was no argument why they should not have a Government audit for 1870 and 1871. Even the auditors' report for 1869 was not yet before the Bench. As to what Mr. Lidderdale had said, there was no doubt that if they had Government audit for 1870, it would be a sort of censure on the auditors, but was it be a censure, if necessary—[A voice—"If"]—because they knew for a certainty that for five years the Municipality had been paying part of its expenditure from loans, which fact had not been brought to the notice of the Bench by any auditor. He thought that if the Bench acted honestly, it was bound to give censure for this, and he thought the fact he had mentioned was a thorough proof of the value of the audits they had had, and a good ground for accepting the very good offer which Government had kindly made. (Hear, hear.)

The motion and amendment were then put to the vote, when Captain Hancock's amendment was declared carried upon a show of hands.

A poll having been demanded, the room was cleared.

The Chairman said the best system they could adopt was that carried out in the House of Commons, where the tellers counted their enemies not their friends, or rather had one of each side. He therefore proposed that Mr. Hart and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.—(laughter)—go to one door and count those who were in favour of Captain Hancock's amendments, and the gentlemen who were in favour of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee's original motion would go to the other door, where Mr. Sorabjee and Mr. Narayen Wassodewjee would act as tellers and report to him (the Chairman).

The result of the division was that there were 39 votes on each side, exclusive of the tellers.

The Chairman said that he had the right of giving a deliberative as well as a casting vote, but should not vote at all on this occasion, that is, let things alone; he would not interfere with the existing arrangements.

Having been asked to give his vote, the Chairman said—There is no doubt but that I have a right to vote, but what my duty and obligations are is another matter.

Mr. Taylor—I think you might give us your vote, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman—I am not in the habit of receiving any orders, Taylor.

Captain Henry—Is it possible to postpone the discussion of this matter to another meeting? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee—I submit, sir, we cannot do that.

The Chairman—You seem to be a sort of Provisional Chairman, Mr. Nowrojee—(Hear, hear, and laughter)—and I shall have to be a learner instead of anything else very soon. I will not by any act or vote of mine in such a divided assembly turn the scale one way or the other. And I should say that the present system should remain, as far as I am concerned, as it is, and therefore, as the voting has resulted in a tie, let it remain so.

Captain Henry—Will it not be necessary to give an answer to Government?

The Chairman—Yes; we can tell them what has happened. (Laughter.)

Mr. Taylor—The question ought to be settled now.

The Chairman said he declined to receive instructions from any one, Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Sorabjee—I would say—

The Chairman—I must beg you to sit down.

Mr. Sorabjee—Let us divide again, or discuss it again at our next meeting.

Mr. Nowrojee—There is nothing to prevent our bringing the matter on again at any time at any other meeting.

The Chairman—I think the Bench must be satisfied with what is going on; as the tree falls so it must lie, but it is quite open for any gentleman at the next meeting, which must necessarily be very soon, to bring the matter forward again, as this meeting has not been able to come to a conclusion, and the casting vote being left with me—to my opinion—I decline to exercise it.

Mr. Sorabjee—Then we pass no resolution.

The Chairman—The Clerk to the Justices will report what to the Accountant-General, and any action may be taken upon this matter that may be thought proper, hereafter.

The subject then dropped.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOVERNMENT GRANT TO THE POLICE.

Mr. Narayen Wassodewjee—It appears to me that the letter now before us is a clear exposition of the views of Government which induced them to withdraw the annual contribution upon which we have long stands, and in considering that we had obtained counsel's opinion upon the subject of our liability before passing the last resolution, it would have been hazardous to join issue with them as regards the legal aspect of the question. If the Municipal Act imposes on us the responsibility of paying the annual expenses of the police out of the municipal fund, and further imposes the restriction that no reductions in the total amount required for the maintenance of the force shall be made without the sanction of the Governor in Council, it equally empowers us, under section 35, in our discretion, to reject any or all of the items contained in the Budget without any proviso or restriction. The Bengal Police Act of 1856, which provided for the payment of the contribution from the Imperial revenues towards the police at Calcutta, even there gives the Justices such discretionary powers. It is also clear that this Bench did not exercise the discretionary power thus vested in them when voting the police estimate in November last, under the distinct understanding that Government would as usual pay the annual subsidy. The Municipal Commissioner, who is an officer in their confidence, included the amount in his statement of income, and in fixing the various rates for the current year, the Justices had no intimation whatever of the intention of Government to withhold their annual grant. We have, sir, gone on paying the expenses of the police hitherto, and performed our part of the agreement, and would have even continued paying until the end of the year, so as to meet the wishes of Government if we had been able to do so. But the insolvent condition of our finances precludes our doing anything of the kind. Some of the Justices thought it was a serious revelation when they were told of this by Mr. Maxwell the other day. I may as well mention that the evidence which the Municipal Commissioner gave before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council when the bill for the loan of 15 lacs was under discussion, clearly showed that our liabilities on 31st December 1868 amounted to Rs. 19,63,336. It is evident that the loan never covered the whole of our then existing liabilities. We have still a deficit of Rs. 4,63,000, if not of double that amount. So that with a deficit in our finances, it is impossible for us to make up the full amount of the police expenditure for the current year. In common fairness to the Government, we must admit that the Government of Bombay procured for us a recognition of our claims for State assistance from the Government of India, and that they themselves pointed out forcibly that the inhabitants of Bombay would not consent to bear the whole cost of the police, unless similar measures were enforced at the other presidency towns. (Hear, hear.) In the letter now before us, Government wish us distinctly to understand that, owing to the insufficiency of the Imperial grant towards the provincial services of this presidency, they are obliged to withhold the annual subsidy, and in so many words they tell us that they would be compelled to impose additional taxation in the event of our insisting upon the payment of their grant towards the police. I shall now place the subject before you under two headings. Firstly, our claim for the contribution for the current year; and secondly, our claim for future years. As I have said before, we had no notice of the intention of Government to withhold the grant when voting the supplies for the current year, and we have been paying the police at the enhanced rates of cost hitherto. The deficit in the income of the current year by the falling off of the house taxes, the cost of which Government are themselves to a certain extent responsible, all added to the chronic deficit in our finances, make it absolutely impossible for us to supplement the deficiency created by the withdrawal of the subsidy. There is, however, a precedent in connection with the Imperial grant to this presidency I have alluded to, which I beg leave to mention. The Government of India, when making the assignment towards the provincial services of this presidency, I believe, gave an additional reserve of four lacks of rupees to prevent the disturbance of any existing engagements, and also to prevent any crude measures of taxation being initiated without forethought. Now, sir, considering all the circumstances connected with this police question, I do not think it would be unreasonable for us to solicit Government to carry out the conditions of our Budget agreement with them for the current year, by directing the payment of this year's contribution out of that reserve. We have passed through eight months of the year already, and surely at this date in the year it would not be hazardous for Government to lay their hands upon a fourth part of that additional grant. Let me now say a few words in regard to the second point touching the disbursement of the police expenditure for future years. The Justices or the Municipality have nothing whatever to do with the subject of Imperial or provincial taxation, and any considerations for the continuance or otherwise of existing engagements are totally apart from the large question of provincial finance. But to a body of tax-payers as we all ourselves are, and the ratepayers whom we represent, it matters very little whether the money we have to contribute goes towards the provincial or municipal expenditure. The loss of the people look upon contributions to both as one "Sirkar's zoolum," and they contend that the Municipality is simply a department of Government organised to relieve the Imperial exchequer from charges which it had hitherto to defray. It is, therefore, devoutly to be hoped that, in the present prostrate condition of the city, they will spare us any additional taxation, whether provincial or municipal. The powers that be have no conception of the cruel oppressiveness of municipal taxation, or of the most revolting scenes now enacted here daily in the execution of distress warrants, and should Government still, in contemptuous disregard of the condition of the city and public opinion, contemplate the imposing of any additional taxation, they will inflict an amount of suffering and distress, and incur an odium which every sensible person would deprecate. (Hear, hear.) For these reasons I would urge upon the Justices the advisability of undertaking for the future to bear the entire cost of the police, provided that the whole cost does not exceed the gross amount which Government themselves paid for those establishments in 1864. I should be sorry to weary you with statistical information on the subject, but it would be as well to note that the entire cost of the police in 1862 did not exceed Rs. 2,02,000. In 1867 the cost was Rs. 2,19,000, and in the year 1864 it amounted to Rs. 2,41,000. The municipal strength of the police force was in 1862 nearly the same as it is now. If we have 33 men more now, we had a body of European mounted police in 1862 which does not exist at the present moment. There is one item alone which needs to be brought to your notice to show how excessive the expenditure is on the present scale. In 1864 the item of house rent for the various police stations paid by Government when rents were so enormously high, and which appears in the police returns of that year, was Rs. 12,475, while in the current year, when we know that rents have depreciated cent per cent, the amount comes to Rs. 41,760. The efficiency of the police is unquestionably a matter of the utmost importance to us all, but at the same time it may be permitted to observe that if in the year 1864, when there was a great influx of the labouring population, composed of troublesome characters, who had resorted to Bombay for employment on the reclamation works then in progress, and a serious depreciation of the value of property, a sum of Rs. 2,41,000 was sufficient to cover the cost of an efficient police establishment, it is not unreasonable to expect the performance of the service at the same price now. Now, sir, there is not a shadow of excuse for the condition of the masses of people here just now is worse than it was in 1862, provisions and labour are cheaper—in fact, there is very little demand for labour at all—and our police should not cost us more than it did in 1864. I think, therefore, if we consent to pay at the rates of 1864 when prices had risen to an abnormal state of things, I am sure we will not be accused of parsimony. In their letter Government informed us that Her Excellency in Council has already expressed his willingness to entertain any proposals for the reduction of the police force which may be reasonable and practicable, and only awaits the report of the Municipal Commissioner to give orders for such reductions." Nothing can be more considerate and conciliatory than such an expression of readiness on the part of Government, and it would have been all that could be desired if they had given this Bench, or a Select Committee of this Bench, the opportunity of suggesting and initiating reductions. But it appears that they have deputed the Municipal Commissioner to propose the reductions. If it had been the case of an application from one of the superannuated servants of the Municipality, the Commissioner would have unquestionably consulted the Finance Committee; if it had been a matter involving a difference of opinion upon a statement of accounts between the Bench and the Municipal Commissioner, your Committee would have been used as a buffer, but it is unreasonable to expect the Commissioner to consult the Committee upon an important subject like this. (Laughter.) We do not want much to reduce the numerical strength of the police force, but we do want the force to be more effective. Surely all the ephemeral circumstances which induced Colonel Bruce, Inspector General of Police in India, to raise the salaries and allowances of the police have ceased to exist, and Government therefore were compelled to retire from the conditions upon which his reports were based. If he raised the cost he equally laid down the principle of the Government liability to defray a portion of that cost, and it is only fair that if we are made to bear the entire expenditure, we should be again established in the position at least which existed before the new scheme of salaries and allowances was introduced. I shall now, sir, with your permission, read the draft memorial of the Government, and which I shall be adopted. (Applause.) [Mr. Narayen here read the memorial drawn up by him, which we shall publish to-morrow.]

It was then proposed by Mr. Narayen Wasoodewjee, and seconded by Captain Henry—

That the memorial, of which a draft is now laid on the table, be adopted and forwarded to Government by the Clerk of the Peace.

Mr. Souter, C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, then said he thought he was bound to get up and make a few remarks upon what Mr. Narayen has said. He merely wished to mention as to the figures Mr. Narayen had given and the years he had mentioned, that there was no mention made of the Fire Brigade, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 20,000 per annum, and therefore that as included in the cost of the police was incorrect, for it formed no part of the machinery of the police. With regard to the house rent, of which Mr. Narayen made especial mention, there had not been an immense increase, but that was a matter over which the police had no control, and really the fault lay with the Bench or the Government, for they should have built barracks or quarters for the police such as they had at Calcutta and Madras. Nothing contributed so much towards the efficiency of the police as to give them quarters, so that they might reside between their own divisions and sections. Now, for instance, a man stationed at Colaba was housed at Malum, and a man at Malum duty was at Mahalim lived at Colaba, and when there was any necessity for any body of men to be collected they did not know where to find them, and the only ones that they could lay their hands on were those who were on night duty. For this reason he would strongly urge upon the Bench to use every effort they possibly could to attain such an important object as the erection of barracks. He had brought the matter before the Municipal Commissioner, and he was fully aware of the large expenditure that it would entail upon the Government. He (Mr. Souter) had no doubt but that he could spare more men if they were properly housed, and then, what was more, the house-rent would be avoided. As regarded Mr. Narayen's proposal, that the pay of the police should all revert to the former scale, he did not think that could be entertained, and the question of the reduction of the numerical strength had also been alluded to. The pay was formerly Rs. 3, and was the least of their worries, but now it was Rs. 4 per mensem. The principal duties of the police were of the most menial kind, and could it be expected that men who had only the pay of dog-boys would stand at their posts and not take bribes or be oppressive upon the public. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Souter then went on to say that from his knowledge of the Police Force, and his knowledge of the Police at Calcutta it appeared they had there one policeman to every 356 of the population, while in Bombay there was only one in 734, or half what they had in Calcutta. (Hear, hear.)

The Commissioner said—I have a few words to say upon this subject. I am afraid Mr. Narrayen took it rather to heart, and was annoyed that I did not consult the Finance Committee as to the report made by me to Government upon the subject of further reductions. I will, however, say with all due deference to him and the Bench that I did not do so, because I knew well that any suggestion that I made to Government could not be adopted self-hand without reference to the Police Authorities, and I knew that the bulk of the strength of the police rests with the Viceroy. As to the memorial itself, it seems to have been very well drawn up, and it puts everything in a very moderate and careful way. Some gentlemen, perhaps, think that it is not strong enough in its rate we have, I think, a powerful claim to the Government contribution, and I hope that this memorial will have the effect of giving to us what we calculated upon having when we voted the amount for the police last year, that is, a very large reduction in the cost of the police. Now, there are of course two ways by which retrenchment might be made, the one by reducing the pay and another by reducing the numerical strength of the force. I would not like to be classed by Government as follows, and I am sure thoughtful men will think with me:—"Evils that may follow a reduction in the pay or allowances of the police will be slow to appear, but will be more correct a few mistakes into which Mr. Narayen Wassodew had fallen. Mr. Narayen had assumed that the police remained at the same nominal strength that it was in 1861, and that the pay of the police has been enormously increased, but there was a mistakes, for Mr. Narrayen had forgotten the Fire Brigade, and—

Mr. Narayen—I beg your pardon, sir, I have not included that.

Mr. Edginton—If you have not included the Fire Brigade you have included the cost of the Fire Brigade stations.

Mr. Narrayen—I beg your pardon, sir, nothing of the kind. The whole cost I have said is Rs. 3,91,000, whereas the cost of the police is Rs. 3,51,000.

Mr. Edginton—I have not yet had an opportunity of going over the figures, and so cannot contradict Mr. Narayen's statement.

Mr. Narrayen—I know that the Fire Brigade is entirely distinct.

Mr. Edgliton—With reference to the increase of the salaries of the police, I may remind Mr. Narrayen Wassoodew, that for years previous to those he has mentioned, and he no doubt must be acquainted with the fact, that upon one or two occasions the insufficiency of the pay of the police was represented to the Bench of Justices, and in consequence of some communications that were made, the Government of India sent Colonel Bruce to Bombay to investigate the matter, and his recommendation was that the pay of the police should be increased. Allusion has been made to the mounted police, but the mounted police were done away with only by being embodied in the general force. These mounted police used to have their quarters in different parts of the town. In these and in other ways which could very satisfactorily be explained, I could show that the cost of the police has not increased as Mr. Narayen has stated. I have nothing, however, now to urge, but I think the Bench should know that there are errors in that statement of Mr. Narrayen, and that any increase in the police or its cost is not attributable to Mr. Souter or the Municipal Commissioner.

Captain Henry—I should just like to make one remark, inasmuch as I seconded Mr. Narayen's motion. I should be very sorry if the proposal was that the pay of the police was to be reduced. I think the pay now is quite as low as we could possibly give if we expected to get honest men.

Mr. Taylor suggested that the memorial should be subjected to the scrutiny of the Chairman before it was forwarded to Government, in order that there should be no mistakes.

Mr. Rimington suggested that the memorial before being forwarded should be printed and circulated among the members of the Bench, and brought forward again for consideration at the next meeting. He thought every member of the Bench would like to peruse it carefully before it was sent up to Government.

Proposed by Mr. G. F. Rimington, and seconded by Mr. C. L. Yeats—

"That the memorial be printed and circulated to the Bench, and that its consideration be deferred till another meeting."

The Chairman asked Mr. Narrayen if he had any objection to having the memorial printed for the information of the Justices.

Mr. Narrayen replied that he had no objection, but in five days hence the amount voted for the police would be exhausted, and the Commissioner would have to look to some one for his pay. He (Mr. Narayen) had shown the memorial to the Commissioner and the Controller, so that there could be no mistake in the figures.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he thought the case was urgent and called for immediate action. He was not in favour of the question being postponed and held over for a fortnight or a month. The Bench ought to be ready and prepared to approve of this memorial forthwith and sanction the being sent to its destination. He (Mr. Nowrojee) thought it was a very good document, and one that reflected the highest credit on Mr. Narrayen who prepared it, and who did so after a very careful examination of the official records of facts and figures, which facts and figures had been properly tested.

The Commissioner—No. He did not say so.

Mr. Nowrojee—At all events the memorial was submitted to the Municipal Commissioner and the Controller.

The Chairman asked Mr. Narayen if he was prepared to sign the memorial on behalf of the Bench. Mr. Narrayen said that he had taken great pains to ascertain that his figures were correct, and he was convinced that every thing stated in the memorial was correct.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said the Bench would be responsible for this memorial, no doubt, and unless there were any very important mistakes in the figures, he submitted that it should at once adopted, and sent on to the destination. The expenses particularly of the European portion of the police force had been in a good many instances doubled; and it had been argued with respect to that, that you cannot expect honesty and fidelity from members of the police if they are paid lower rates, but that was an argument which would always be brought forward in justification of any increase in the cost or in every other department, and to which he was not disposed to attach much weight. The police when paid as the case was of 1861 were efficient, and the police administration went on in a satisfactory manner, quite as much so as in 1864, and he did not think that upon that ground there should be such a great increase of expenditure.

Dr. Blaney—Sir, at this late hour I shall not detain the Bench very long, but there is a censure upon the Bench conveyed in the second paragraph of the Government letter, which I do not think the Bench deserves, and I think I shall be able to point that out. The last sentence of that paragraph says, after showing that we do not understand or interpret aright the Municipal Act—"And no reduction in the total amount required for the maintenance of the police force shall be made without the sanction of the Governor in Council." It appears to be presumed that this Bench has taken upon itself to make a reduction in the police expenditure, but I venture to observe that the Bench has done nothing of the kind. (Hear, hear.) When the Government announced any grant for the police? The sanction of Government has always consisted, as far as I understand it, in Government allowing the Budget to appear in the *Government Gazette*. I do not think the Bench has ever gone further than simply to carry out the requirements of the law, for the recent action was taken by Government, while the Bench remained quiescent. Government refused to continue their customary contribution, while the Bench had nothing whatever to do in the matter.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Pleader, after quoting section 35 of the Act, said that the Bench should avoid unnecessary collision with Government. He was opposed to the memorial, for he thought it would serve no good purpose, and produce collision in quarters where it was not desirable they should do so.

The Chairman then put Mr. Rimington's amendment which was lost, and afterwards, the substantive motion proposed by Mr. Narayen, which was carried by a considerable majority.

THE LEASE OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Captain Baker then rose to move the following resolution:—

"That this Bench is thoroughly satisfied with the explanation of the Municipal Commissioner, and does now confirm his action in the matter of the lease of the municipal office in Bombay."

He said—Having already spoken twice on the resolution which is now put before the Bench, and my views being perfectly well known to all present, I do not propose to take up much of their time to-day. I may wish to place very clearly before you three good reasons why you should accept the resolution I have now placed before you; and any one of these reasons is in itself perfectly sufficient to prevent any Justice, in my opinion, from declining to vote for this proposal—any one, at least, who does not like to see the Commissioner in the matter of this lease. If it had been in his power to give a silent vote, he should have done so, but he thought that to do so would be a dereliction of duty at the present time. The Bench would remember, he presumed, when went on at some length to criticise the proposal of Captain Baker and the opinions of the various counsel on this matter until the meeting grew impatient and began to stamp on the floor.

The Chairman—Human life is shorter than it was in the days of Methusaleh, Mr. Hormusjee. (Hear hear, and laughter.) You will think of that.

Mr. Hormusjee—I think I am quite in order. (Stamping.)

The Chairman—Yes, you are quite in order, but it is a matter for you to consider.

Mr. Hormusjee—I am not pertinacious, and if you think I have addressed the Bench sufficiently I will say no more. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee then rose to address the meeting amidst cries of "divide," "adjourn."

Captain Henry—I beg to move the adjournment of this debate.

Mr. Shepherd—Mr. Nowrojee has already spoken 45 minutes on this very subject I timed him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee—If the Bench would like to adjourn I have no objection. I promise not to occupy your time very long. (Derisive laughter.)

Captain Henry—I beg that my motion for an adjournment be put, if there are to be any more speeches.

The Chairman—Till when would you have the meeting adjourned?

Captain Henry—Till this day week.

The Chairman—No; it must be to-morrow morning—at six o'clock. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shepherd seconded the second Captain Henry's motion.

The Chairman—Mr. Nowrojee's usual good taste will, I am sure, induce him to be brief. (Roars of laughter.) I cannot prevent Mr. Nowrojee from speaking.

Mr. Narayen Wassodewjee—Mr. Nowrojee had not been interrupted, I think, or he would have finished his speech by this time. (Renewed laughter.)

Captain Henry—Perhaps Mr. Nowrojee may say how long his speech is likely to last.

Mr. Nowrojee—About a quarter of an hour.

The Chairman—Including the interruption? (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee then proceeded to say that he had no hesitation in making up his mind on this question, and would most decidedly vote against Captain Baker's proposition. Captain Baker had said that the explanation given by the Municipal Commissioner in regard to his having entered into that lease for ten years was satisfactory, and that the Bench should confirm his action in the matter. He maintained that the reverse was the case, that the Commissioner's explanation was utterly unsatisfactory, and that the Bench should not ratify the lease nor take upon themselves the responsibility which he, without having consulted the Bench, had sought to impose upon the Bench for a period of ten years, and involving an expenditure of 3½ lakhs of rupees. Mr. Nowrojee spoke at some length, but his speech was a mere repetition of the arguments he had already addressed to the Bench. He concluded by saying he supported the amendment of Mr. Forbes.

The Municipal Commissioner—I shall not detain the meeting very long, but I will briefly refer to a few points of what fell from Mr. Forbes, which was new matter. I shall not refer to Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's speech, because it was all more or less a repetition of what we heard from him in his 45 minutes' burst the other day. Mr. Forbes asked how it was that the Municipality appears to consider any similar circumstances to mine? The circumstances are not similar. Captain Baker has not, nor could he have, in the service to which he belongs, the same authority. With me the case is altogether different. I believed I had the authority—it is even doubtful now whether I have not—and I took upon myself a very heavy responsibility—a responsibility which I see now was unwise, so far as I am concerned, to have taken upon myself. But I have never shirked responsibility, no matter how great; and having this responsibility to bear, I would not share it with any one. I took it solely upon myself. In all I have done I have acted openly. As to the statement that has been made by rumour current, as referred to this lease, at the very last meeting I placed before you quotations from the newspapers of the time in which this matter was reported. I distinctly state it was a matter of public notoriety, and I have no doubt that I could find in the smallest degree intended any disrespect to the Bench; what I have done was done openly and in the most conspicuous part of the island; and I do most seriously believe—and I am certain it will prove to be the case—that what I have done will turn out the best for the Corporation. If in any explanation I have given, I have been thought to say anything showing disrespect to the Bench, I can only say I am very sorry for it. I will say this much that, had I had any idea that my power to enter into this arrangement would be questioned as it has been, I would never have entered into it. But as I said before, I believed I was

in Sir G. Yule's time and previous Residents. This gives the bank great influence and command over the money market, and enables them to control the Hoondeeswan remittances which are now required by the cotton traders and speculators. A little light might, we think, be thrown upon this subject by the local authorities, as it is felt by the merchants as a grievance and undue partiality to the Bank. During the minutes, when there was no bank and all the treasuries on which bills in Upper India were drawn by Residents were shut by mutineers, when Government paper was unsaleable, the sowcars assisted the Resident with cash for the troops' pay, and hoondees for the pay at outstations of the Hyderabad Contingent. As it is, the Bank Agent was obliged to get 20 lakhs from the Minister to carry on.—*Id.*

NEARLY 140 PEOPLE DROWNED IN THE SUTLEDGE.—On the 8th instant, a boat carrying a wedding party, about one hundred and fifty, struck upon the railway bridge across the Sutledge, between Phillour and Loodiana, and went down. All were drowned except twelve, who were with great difficulty saved from a watery grave.—*Mofussilite*

THE REJECTED BUTCHER MURDER IN LAHORE JAIL.—A paragraph has been lately going the round of the papers to the effect that a "butcher murder" had been committed in the Central Jail, Lahore. The particulars were stated with the greatest circumstantiality, and a contemporary asks why does not the *Indian Public Opinion* tells us all about it? Like the needy knife-grinder, we have no story to tell. No murder was committed in the jail. If our contemporaries are annoyed at this commonplace fact, we can only express our regret, and promise to look up something sensational at an early date.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE NEW BARRACKS AT PESHAWUR CONDEMNED.—The new two-storied barracks at Peshawur which have cost Government such an immense sum have been *condemned!* Not by a committee of inquiry, nor yet by Lord Mayo himself, but by the good plain common sense of the British soldier. A letter from Pesbawur, dated the 17th instant, informs us that when the English troops recently vacated the old barracks at Peshawur for the Cherat hills those men who were living in the new double-storied barracks requested that they may be allowed to move into the old buildings as they were much cooler. And as it had been found that the new buildings were not more healthy than the old barracks, the men were allowed to change their quarters. After this little incident we should think Lord Mayo will hesitate to sanction the erection of any more of these expensive structures, which have been such a drain upon the revenue.—*Delhi Gazette.*

PUNJAB TRAFFIC.—From a notification issued from the office of the Director-General of the Post Office of India, dated Simla, 16th August, 1871, we learn that the Punjab Railway having suspended the goods traffic on a large portion of their line, owing to the recent injuries caused by excessive floods between Umballah and Saharunpore at the Guggar river, at Kurtarpore, and at the Beas river, it has been found necessary to arrange for the transmission of bullock train goods by the Grand Trunk Road from Delhi via Kurnal, to Umballah and Loodiana, and thence to Lahore *via* Ferozepore. In order to meet the extra expense thus involved, the rates of charge specified in the existing schedule on packages which have to travel on any part of the road between Delhi and Loodiana, have been increased.

TAKING LIQUOR INTO THE 45TH REGIMENTAL HOSPITAL.—At the Madras Town Police Court, on Monday last, a cooly maistry named Naiagum was charged by Sergeant M. R. Collins with taking a quantity of spirituous liquor, without due permission, into Her Majesty's 45th Regimental Hospital on the 20th August. The defendant had been a cooly maistry of the hospital for the past three years, and was well aware that no liquor could be given to any of the patients without permission. On the 20th instant the defendant was seen giving a bottle to one of the patients, who was suffering from delirium tremens, by the above sergeant. The patient was seen drinking out of the bottle, and on the sergeant approaching him he dashed the bottle to the ground and broke it to pieces. The sergeant took up a piece of the broken bottle and smelt it, and being convinced that it had contained liquor when given to the patient, gave the defendant in custody of the police. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty rupees, in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

STRANGE SUBSTITUTION OF WATER FOR LIQUORS.—About eighteen months ago, one Casavaloo Chetty, a shopkeeper who was carrying on business at Madras, received a large supply of liquors consisting of brandy, wine, and gin. The liquors were passed through the Custom House, and were bonded by the Custom House authorities. Lately, certain merchants brought a suit against Casavaloo Chetty in the High Court, and obtained a decree to attach the liquors in bond. The High Court decreed that after a claim for duty which the Custom House authorities had upon the liquors was deducted, the execution creditors could have the remaining value of the liquors. In accordance with the decree of the High Court, the liquors were made over to an auctioneer to be sold. When, however, the auctioneer opened the casks and cases to test the liquors, the bottles and casks were found to contain water. The water in some of the bottles was colored. The capsules and corks of the bottles seemed to be perfect. The cases and casks are in the Custom House godowns, and an enquiry is being made with regard to the mysterious substitution of water for liquors which has taken place.

## ACCIDENT TO THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR, on arriving at Allahabad, selected from among the numerous equipages awaiting his arrival one belonging to Shah Assad Aly. To this a pair of very spirited horses were attached. The coachman for etiquette sake waited till the Maharajah, his guru, and another person had mounted; on his putting up the steps with a rattle the horses started and bolted straight off, tearing along towards the Khusru Bagh gate, utterly regardless of anything and everything—the night pitch dark. Just as they reached the tank the Maharajah and his guru saw the water and leapt out, escaping with a few bruises, but the horses went wildly on with the remaining occupant till they landed themselves in the ditch where one horse was killed instantaneously—the occupant of the carriage escaping with bruises. His Highness got into another carriage and drove off. Next day a liberal largesse was distributed among the Brahmins and Pragwals. Scindhia, I am told, when getting into the second carriage made the very pertinent remark that so magnificent a municipality as that of Sir William Muir's capital ought to take care that two such large and deep tanks in such a position as those by the railway are not left in the unprotected state they are. Had His Highness's horses bolted straight, His Highness, the odds are, would have been drowned. What I suggest is that you order the members of the municipality to march in procession in their robes of office, the Philistine Band playing a suitable air, to the aforesaid tank and be there duckedone by one by the Inspector-General of Police. His Highness offered after the accident to recompense Shah Assud Aly for his losses, but he right royally refused any compensation.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

## THE JHEEND CASE—BOTH SIDES OF IT.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, August 22.)

WE are glad to hear that the Punjab Government took prompt measures to enquire into the case of the British subject detained in Jheend the moment it was brought to their notice. He will probably be immediately released. Mr. Davis's case, as noticed in our columns, has been the means of eliciting some further information, but we must say the evidence is very conflicting. In order to get at both sides of the story, we publish all we have learned since premising that the one point, viz, that a British subject is detained in confinement in Jheend without any substantial charge or trial, does not appear to us to be affected by anything that has transpired.

It seems clear that Mr. Davis, the Jheend bandmaster, is not an *Englishman*, but is a coloured man. The *Mofussilite* thinks that he is a Eurasian, as a Eurasian of that name was in the Jheend service about two years ago on a salary of Rs. 250. A gentleman informs us that he remembers him as a dark man who led the Jheend band when the Duke of Edinburgh was here. Another account states that he was a native *par et simple*, who turned Christian. Upon this we would remark that his letters which purport to be his own composition and writing are too good for any native Christian we have ever seen. We only judge by these of course; there is no trace of the *native* in them; they seem to be written by a man of fair education, able to write and speak like an ordinary Englishman. We should think therefore that he is rather a Eurasian than a native. Be it admitted that he is either the one or the other, the argument regarding his detention is not diminished, though the *sentiment* unfortunately may lead some to take a smaller interest in his case. Why should this be? Why should we have a moment's hesitation in granting him our sympathy merely because he is *black?* It is the principle we contend for. The late Hazara campaign was fought, not because the borderers were attacking Englishmen, but because poor natives under British protection had been attacked, and we fought to explain that whatever old feuds existed the principle of British protection must be maintained. In the Trent affair, we did not care for Mason and Sliddell personally, but the whole nation rose in arms to maintain the principle of British protection. Surely, then, when we hear of a British subject suffering in Jheend, we should not wrap ourselves up in our selfishness and mutter, "Pooh! He is only a nigger!" There is the more reason for noticing this case, in that the law as regards the rights and powers of native princes in regard to British subjects is in a most unsatisfactory state, and requires to be altogether reconsidered and put on a sound basis.

We understand that the Government received notice on first enquiry that Mr. Davis had been dismissed on account of a letter in which, referring to the Raja, he used the expressions, "*brute*" and "*beast.*" Far be it from us to defend such a strong language as applied to the Raja of Jheend, but there may be extenuating circumstances which cannot be dissevered from the letter. The letter is alleged to be a private one which fell into the Raja's hands surreptitiously, and though he might dismiss him as a man in whom he had no longer confidence, we cannot see how any further charge could arise from it, or any justification of the Raja's subsequent action. Besides, would any man either publicly or privately call another a "brute" without some cause for it? Mr. Davis must have suffered some grievance, real or imaginary, before he could in his sober senses have written those expressions.

The Raja represents, we understand, that Mr. Davis is not in *prison*. He is detained with his family in his own house. He is, as we have stated, guarded by sentries and prohibited from communication. Yet he is not in prison! There is no necessity for sympathy! Mr. Davis is merely detained (for the last four months!) till certain *obtences* are repaid to the Raja.

Did any of our readers ever hear of an employé in a native state getting an *advance?* The common state of affairs is that the state is so much indebted to the employés that they cannot leave except at a sacrifice of many months salary. But it may be different in Jheend. We would merely ask, what would be said or done to any householder in Lahore who first dismissed his bearer for impertinence and then shut him up four months in his godown because the bearer had got an advance of eight annas more than his pay?

But the *Mofussilite* and some private letters inform us of the nature of the demands made on Mr. Davis.

We quote the following from the *Mofussilite*:—

"As an instance of His Highness's liberality, we may mention that the bungalow in the Soldier Bazaar, formerly the property of a Mr. Plomer, was purchased by the Rajah for the sum of 1,200 rupees, who made it a present to Mr. Davis."

Would it surprise our contemporary to learn that the Raja's demand is *the price of this very house* from Mr. Davis?

The house was bought by the Rajah in his own name and is registered in the Umballa Court in is own name, yet he now demands the price of it from the person to whom it is stated he gave it as a present!

On general grounds we do not say a word in criticism of the Raja's liberality or even generosity. He has endeavoured to keep up with the progress of the times. He is surrounded with examples of liberal princes, and he cannot afford to be behind them or distinguished from them by tyranny or avarice. When he first came to the throne, and for some time after, he was an extremely popular ruler, though his people are said to be less contented now. We merely repeat that if the Raja bought this house for Mr. Davis, and made him a present of it, according to our contemporary, and if he is now detained under the demand that he must pay back the cost of the house with interest up to date, it was just time Mr. Davis's case received some attention. We think a decent *prima facie* case is established in his favour, and we doubt not that the Lieutenant-Governor has looked sharply and impartially into the matter. But let the 'nigger' theory drop from the question; let the Raja be called upon to produce any agreement made with Mr. Davis regarding this house: let the circumstances be investigated under which Mr. Davis took service: let the officers be interrogated whose excellent testimonials he holds; then if all this is in vain to liberate Mr. Davis before he has been skinned, it may have at least the effect of turning attention to the law as it affects British subjects in native states, and if so, our sympathy may have been wasted, but our efforts will not have been wholly in vain.

## THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

A FLEA FOR THE PUNJAB.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

THE breaks in the Punjab railway communications, which will probably continue during the cold season, must cause the reconsideration of the scheme for having a Camp of Exercise at Delhi. Delhi is certainly in the limits of the Punjab province, but geographically is entirely apart from it. It seems desirable that the Army of Exercise should be brought together in some more central place within the limits of the five rivers. It is but a few weeks since we were complacently writing that by means of the Punjab Railway troops could be despatched to any point on the line within a few hours, and we soon after had an example of this in the celerity with which a part of the 92nd Regiment was moved to Umritsur from Jullunder. Since that time the railway has so completely broken down that it is probable changes of troops would be made by the old Grand Trunk Road rather than by the broken fragments of the railway line. There will therefore be seldom again found in India a set of circumstances which would better exemplify the vicissitudes of war than would arise were the troops nominated for the work ordered to concentrate at Jullunder instead of Delhi. It is by no means too late to make this change—a change which would be hailed with delight all over the Punjab. The country round Jullunder is well fitted for manœuvres on a large scale, and the position of the station is one of the most central that can be got, being the centre of a circle of little more than 100 miles in radius, which includes Sealkote, Meean Meer, Lahore, Umritsur, Ferozepore, Loodianah, Umballa, Bukloh and Dalhousie, Bhagsu, Dhurmsala, Hoshiarpore and Kangra, and we might add Subathoo, Dugshaie, Kussowlie and Simla.

It is surrounded at easy distances by the great hill States, and it is in or about this district that the new Kooka sect specially flourishes. It cannot be denied that the numbers of the Europeans in the country do not make much impression on the native mind upon which the old adage of familiarity breeding contempt is as likely to have force as upon other races. An occasional grand gathering of troops in times of peace is as necessary in India as their employment in time of war. There is another reason too, for it, besides the display of strength. The native mind loves *tamasha*, and those were the most popular manœuvres who were the most magnificent. The Camp of Exercise will be not only a terror to evil-doers, but a great pleasure to the well-disposed. We trust the Commander-in-Chief may take the merits of Jullunder well into consideration before further steps are taken.

## A CONUNDRUM FOR SOLUTION.

SIR,—Will some one suggest a solution to the following conundrum, which was given to the writer several years ago, and who has hitherto been unable to discover the true answer?—

"No man can live without my first—
By day and night, I'm wed;
My second is by all accurs'd,
By day and night abus'd.

"My whole is never seen by day
And never heard by night;
I'm dear to friends when far away
And hateful when in sight."

—*Pioneer.* TAPER WAIST.

## ENGLISH LADIES IN INDIA.

(BY ANOTHER OF THEM.)

"B. B." writes to the *Pioneer*:—It is to be hoped that readers of the *Pioneer* will not imagine the portraiture of an Englishwoman's life and habits in India, as drawn by "L. C. G.," depicts the life of the average of her countrywomen. It cannot be denied that the mental and physical status of women is somewhat lower in India than in England, but that Englishwomen in India are the useless, idle beings that "L. C. G." would have us believe, is surely untrue. On the contrary, a woman who faithfully devotes herself to her home and children in India,—and there are hundreds of such women among us,—requires a patience and a self-sacrifice that her compeers in England are rarely required to exercise. It is not unfrequently the fairly educated woman lays down her books and her pen, and cuts herself off from the well-loved pursuits of former days. But when she perceives that the lives of her children and the comfort of her home depend upon her doing so, the sacrifice is made, and she must be unworthy of the honoured names of wife and mother who hesitates in her choice. The mother of young children in this country, if they are of purely European origin, can have little leisure for anything but attending to them. Native ayah or servant can be trusted with the nurture of such delicate blossoms without the mother's constant supervision. And what with wakefulness by night, watchfulness by day, and constant interruptions about household affairs, what wonder that if, in an interval of leisure, the weary mother takes up a book and falls asleepover it from sheer exhaustion? When her children have passed beyond the perils of early infancy, a woman's life in India is somewhat less wearing; but it is not to be wondered at if the constant battling with mental culture has somewhat diminished her taste for it. What to her is the knowledge of books, compared with the knowledge of how to cure or stave off the diseases that would hurry her children to the grave? And though she may be unlearned in the minutiæ of Indian History, and be utterly indifferent to Burke and Hastings, yet, as it was said of old, "she looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness," and, in the years to come, "her children shall rise up and call her blessed." If an Englishwoman in India attends thoroughly to her home duties, she has little leisure for visiting either her own countrywomen or zenanas. But should she find that leisure is to be had for visiting the native ladies, "a prompt visit to as many zenanas as we can enter" is not the way to set about it. Let one house only be undertaken and regularly visited, and much more good will be done than by beginning a series of Herculean labours without the powers of a Hercules to carry them on.

With regard to another point, I must protest against the absurd statement that missionaries come to India "expecting to find the people ignorant and half-savage as in Africa." On the contrary, missionaries are rarely prepared for the depths of degradation they have to explore, and expect to find an intelligent and educated race yearning after spiritual truth. "L. C. G." must be aware that this is the description of a very limited class indeed. The majority of the natives of India, the peasantry, petty dealers, the household servants, are wrapped in the densest moral darkness. We may find enough vice and ignorance in our own compounds to make our hair stand on end. And let me further say that the missionaries who are in the habit of associating with "L. C. G.'s" butterfly circle (unless her statement is a mere hap-hazard guess), are no criterion by which to judge of better men.

## THE STAFF CORPS.

(*Englishman.*)

A RUMOUR has reached us that the authorities at Home have decided on throwing open the Staff Corps to the Indian Artillery as well as to the non-purchase corps still in India, *i. e.*, to the officers of the latter corps who formerly belonged to the Indian Army. It is said that a correspondence of a voluminous description, and extending over a length of time, has been going on between the Home and Indian Governments, and that the former has agreed to remove the impediments it has hitherto placed in the way of officers of the old Indian Artillery and the officers of the twelve non-purchase regiments, who formerly belonged to the Indian Army, joining the Staff Corps.

If this be true, and our information comes from a source likely to be well informed, the prospects of the present unemployed officers of the Staff Corps will not be improved. There are now in the Staff Corps of the three presidencies about 600 unemployed officers, and the increase of this military destitution by an influx of the Indian Artillery officers, appears to us very strange policy indeed. We should have been more inclined to believe that the Home Government would do its best to get rid of the Staff Corps altogether—an institution which is generally allowed now to have been a gigantic blunder—an opinion which few military men who have studied the question will deny, except perhaps its clever originator, General Norman, and those who, like himself, benefited so largely by it.

The amalgamation of the Indian and Home Artillery was one attended with so few difficulties that it appears strange that any necessity should now arise for throwing open the Staff Corps to the officers of the former. Again, at a time like this, when there is such distrust regarding our military efficiency, it would seem fatuitous upon the part of the authorities to dispense with the services of a highly trained scientific body of officers like those of the Indian Artillery, by allowing them to select for the Indian Staff Corps.

For these reasons, we are not inclined to pin much faith upon the rumour, but as it does not come from a contemptible source, we give it as we have heard it.

## IMPORTANT DECISION UPON BILLS OF LADING.

COURT OF CHANCERY.
EX-PARTE BRETT, RE HOWE.

(Before the LORDS JUSTICE OF APPEAL.)

THIS was an appeal by the trustee under the liquidation of Mr. William Francis Howe, who carried on business at Newman's-court, Cornhill, under the firm of William Howe and Co., from the admission, by Mr. Registrar Spring Rice, of a proof against the estate tendered by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. The proof was in respect of some bills of exchange drawn on the 2nd of March, 1870, by a Madras firm of C. T. Ragavooloo Naidoo and Co., upon Howe. The bills were drawn against some skins, which were consigned by the Madras firm to Howe. The bills of exchange were endorsed by the Madras firm to the Madras branch of the bank, who discounted them, the bills of lading of the skins being at the same time handed to them. The bills of exchange with the bills of lading were sent by the bank to their London office, and were tendered to Howe for acceptance. He accepted them in this form, "Accepted, payable at the Imperial Bank (Limited) on the delivery up of the bills of lading and policy of insurance of certain skins per (a specified) ship." The acceptances were dishonoured at maturity, and the bank thereupon sought to prove in the liquidation of Howe for the full amount. It was insisted by the trustee that they could only prove for the balance, after deducting the value of the goods represented by the bills of lading, or for the whole amount if they gave up the bills of lading to the trustees. The Registrar, how ever, decided that the proof must be admitted for the full amount of the bills, without giving up the bills of lading. From this decision the trustee appealed.

Mr. De Gex, Q.C., and Mr. Read, for the appellant, contended that as Howe was entitled upon paying the acceptances to have the bills of lading given up to him, the bank were practically in the position of creditors holding security on part of the estate of Howe, and therefore, according to the ordinary rule in bankruptcy, they must deduct the value of their security before they could prove.

Mr. Cotton, Q.C., and Mr. Bagley, for the bank, argued that Howe was in no better position than a surety for the payment of a debt. If he paid it, he was entitled on so doing to have the securities held by the creditor handed over to him; but that would not make the securities the property of the surety, so that on proof against his estate in bankruptcy their value must be deducted.

Lord Justice James was of opinion that the decision of the Registrar could not be sustained. The sole question was whether in substance, and in the absence of any technicality against the substance, these creditors did when they proved their debt hold a security upon the debtor's estate. If they did, they must either give it up or deduct the value of it. His lordship was of opinion that upon the contract made in this case, as between the bank and Howe, these goods were his property just as if there had been a contract of sale made between them. The bills of lading were to be tendered to him before he could become liable at all upon the acceptances, and they were so tendered to him. That was an acknowledgment by the bank that upon payment of the acceptances the goods would be the goods of Howe, and of no one else. The creditors had, therefore, a security upon property of the debtor, and were clearly within the rule that they must deduct the value of the security, and only prove for the difference.

Lord Justice Mellish said there was no doubt that in this case the creditors held a security upon the bills of lading. The only question was, whether this was a security upon property of the debtor. As between Howe and the drawers of the bills of exchange he was under no obligation to pay the bills until he got the security of the bills of lading, and, according to ordinary mercantile practice, no factor could make himself liable upon acceptances for his principal unless he got the security of the goods. This conditional form of acceptance was simply a mode of giving the factor time to realise without depriving the bank of the security of the goods in case the acceptances should not be paid. It was in substance the same thing as if the bills of lading had been transferred to Howe upon his accepting the bills of exchange. If that had been done, the goods would have been practically part of the estate of Howe—that is, to the extent of his lien upon them. The case was clearly distinguishable from that of a surety, for he was not entitled to the securities held by the creditor before he paid the debt; he was only entitled to them by a rule in equity after he had paid the debt. Here the debtor was by the contract entitled to the securities on payment of his part of the acceptances, and the goods were practically thereupon made part of his estate. The proof must therefore be reduced by the value of the security.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register*, Aug. 4.

## THE SCOTT CENTENARY AT EDINBURGH.

(*Scotsman.*)

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## THE COMMUNE AND THE PARTY OF ORDER.

(*Frederic Harrison, in the Fortnightly Review.*)

WE who live under a more favourable political atmosphere do not easily conceive with what ferocious tyranny the Republican leaders of France have had during life to contend. Almost every one of the men who were returned by the City of Paris at the elections which closed the war, were known chiefly as having been the victims of an unrelenting persecution; as having passed the best years of their life at Cayenne and Lambessa; as having been hunted by the Imperial Police; as having wasted in the prisons or in exile. After the *coup d'état* which established the Empire, some twenty thousand men, the flower of the workmen of Paris, were deported to die in different stations. Blauqui, Pyat, Delescluze, Vermorel, Rochefort, and the rest, were known to us of old as having fought the battle of true civic life against that unforgiving despotism. Let us take the life of such a man as Delescluze himself—a man of high training, of great powers, and, in spite of the calumnies of the party of assassination, a man of inflexible honesty. His first entrance into public life was a familiarity with a royal prison. He defended the insurrection of June, 1848, and subsequently escaped to England; but on his return to France, in 1854, he was instantly arrested and tried upon the old charge, arising out of events before 1848, *mort ou vivant* or the Empire, and again sentenced to unlimited transportation. For two years they kept him in the docks of Toulon—this great and heroic spirit chained with a cannon ball to a common felon—then they thrust him into the hold of a transport and sent him to Cayenne. The voyage recalled the worst horrors of the middle passage of the old slave trade. There was neither light nor air, and scarcely food, in this foul dungeon. When the ship reached Cayenne, he was found, contrary to expectation, to be still alive. Instead of landing him on the coast, with a devilish refinement of cruelty, he was put in the hold and returned back to Toulon, with the obvious purpose of putting him to death. Still he lived. Five times backward and forward across the Atlantic he made that horrible voyage, without ever leaving his dungeon in the ship's hold, until it seemed almost as hard to kill the life in his body as it was to crush the spirit in his soul. In sheer despair at the end of the fifth voyage he was put out of the ship, and passed the best years of his life at Cayenne. The story of Delescluze is in one sense the story of the rest. Persecutions, imprisonments, exile, transportation, calumny, suborned witnesses, and forged documents, every device of unrelenting tyranny, had been brought to bear upon these men for twenty years. Scenes such as these do not improve the temper, and may sometimes deteriorate the character, and it would not be strange if they who had borne and lived through this were not prepared to quit their place and power with the well-bred grace which sits so well upon our English statesmen on a change of Ministry or the downfall of a party. Tried as they were, and brought to bay at last with political opponents thirsting for their blood, the enemies of their country on one side and an army of 100,000 men on the other stopping up every avenue of escape, struck down by a system of extermination more sweeping than anything which history has seen since the days of St. Bartholomew, I assert fearlessly that these men will be proved to have been singularly free from crime, to have abstained in a striking degree from the natural acts of the last despair, and will stand out in the future beside the butchers of Versailles as political, aye, and as religious martyrs. English eye-witnesses of undoubted good faith have described to us how the high-minded Delescluze—who from the first had seen that ruin was inevitable—remained night and day at his post, until nature sank exhausted with the strain, and then with a few kind words to those around him, uttery unlike the melodramatic folly which calumny has put into his mouth, took up his walking stick, and, uncovering his grey hairs and baring his undaunted breast, walked feebly but manfully to the top of a barricade. The figure of that noble old man will remain in history, though the bestial *Figaro* heap calumny on his memory, and the Government of Versailles has destroyed his very bones.

Now that language has exhausted its resources in denouncing the supposed acts of the Republicans of Paris, there remains for Englishmen to pronounce their judgment on the other side of the picture. They have not yet done so. Two months have passed and in our current judgments there is still a strange miscarriage of justice. We have had brought before our very eyes the picture of a vast, wild, and yet concerted massacre, by the victorious party—a massacre on a scale as great as any recorded in history, as hideous in its detail and as blind in its fury—and we are still denouncing the burning of palaces. Nay, there have been found men who in the midst of this new reign of terror had no thought but how they might assist in feeding the shambles. A heavy responsibility rests on those who direct English opinion. They must show us that they hate a massacre at least as much as they hate incendiarism. They have still to show us that their antipathy to political vengeance is something like the acceptance, and not the mere condemnation, of political feeling. If men are found dealing tenderly with a reign of terror when they happen to detest those who suffer in it, they must make up their minds to face results. What they are doing is, in fact, to make massacre one of the instruments of political warfare, and to teach us that our horror of bloodshed can be reduced to a simple question of party.

It has often been falsely asserted that to defend the popular cause is to justify every excess of revolution. No revolutionist of character has ever spoken of these with any language but abhorrence. It is now our turn to remind conservatives of their rule. Let us not, till we got the security of the bills of lading, and, according to ordinary mercantile practice, no factor could make himself liable upon acceptances for his principal unless he got the security of the goods. This conditional form of acceptance was simply a mode of giving the factor time to realise without depriving the bank of the security of the goods in case the acceptances should not be paid. It was in substance the same thing as if the bills of lading had been transferred to Howe upon his accepting the bills of exchange. If that had been done, the goods would have been practically part of the estate of Howe—that is, to the extent of his lien upon them. The case was clearly distinguishable from that of a surety, for he was not entitled to the securities held by the creditor before he paid the debt; he was only entitled to them by a rule in equity after he had paid the debt. Here the debtor was by the contract entitled to the securities on payment of his part of the acceptances, and the goods were practically thereupon made part of his estate. The proof must therefore be reduced by the value of the security.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register*, Aug. 4.

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